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GORBACHEV REPLY TO UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

LD050914 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 5 Jul 85

["Outer Space Should Serve Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 5 TASS -- Follows full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to the message from the "Union of Concerned Sceintists":

"Dear Mr. Kendall,

"I have received the message sent the message sent by you on behalf of the 'Union of Concerned Scientists' with a call for a ban on space weapons. I want to say that I deeply respect the opinion of prominent scientists who better than many others are aware of what dangerous consequences to mankind the spreading of the arms race to outer space and the conversion of space into an arena of military rivalry would lead to.

"'The Union of Concerned Scientists' well-groundedly demands that a clear and irrevocable political solution be made, the solution which would prevent militarisation of outer space and would leave it free for peaceful cooperation. Really, this problem requires a bold approach."

"Hardly applicable in this question are the standards of yesterday, narrow notions of one-sided benefits and advantages, and illusory ones, too. What is essential now as never before is a far-sighted policy based on the understanding of realities and of the dangers which we shall inevitably encounter tomorrow, if today those who can and must make the only right decision evade the responsibility which rests with them.

"On behalf of the Soviet leadership I want to state in all definiteness that the Soviet Union will not be the first to make a step into outer space with weapons. We shall make every effort to convince other countries, and above all the United States of America, not to make such a fatal step which would inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and would give an impetus to the uncontrolled arms race in all directions".

"Proceeding from this goal, the Soviet Union, as you evidently know, has made a radical proposal in the United Nations organization, tabling a draft treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in space and from space against earth. If the United States joined the vast majority of states that have supported this initiatives, the issue of space weapons could be closed once and for all.

"At the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva we are seeking to come to terms on a full ban on the development, testing and deployment of space attack systems. Such a ban would make it possible not only to preserve outer space for peaceful development, research and scientific discoveries but also to launch the process of sharply reducing the eliminating nuclear weapons.

"We have also repeatedly taken unilateral steps which have been called upon to set a good example to the United States. It is for two years now that the Soviet Union has maintained its moratorium on the placement of anti-satellite weapons in outer space, and it will continue abiding by it for as long as the other states will be acting in the same way. Lying on the table in Washington is our proposal for both sides to put a total end to efforts to develop new anti-satellite systems and for such systems already possessed by the USSR and the United States, including those whose testing has not yet been completed, to be scrapped. The actions of the Americans side will show already in the near future which decision the U.S. Administration will prefer.

"Strategic stability and trust would, no doubt, be strengthened if the United States agreed together with the USSR in a binding form to reaffirm commitment to the regime of the Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems, a treaty of unlimited duration.

"The Soviet Union is not developing attack space weapons or a large-scale ABM system, just as it is not laying the foundation for such a defense, it strictly adheres to its obligations under the treaty as a whole and in its particular aspects, unswervingly observes the spirit and the letter of that document of paramount importance. We invite the American leadership to join us in that undertaking, renounce the plans of space militarization that are now in the making, plans which would invariably lead to the breakup of that document -- the key link of the entire process of nuclear arms limitations.

"The USSR proceeds from the premise that the practical fulfillment of the task of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth is possible given the political will and sincere desire of both sides to work toward attaining that historic goal. The Soviet Union has such a desire and such a will.

"I wish the 'Union of Concerned Scientists' and all of its members successes in the noble work for the good of peace and progress.

Respectfully,

Mikhail Gorbachev"

The well-known American public organization "The Union of Concerned Scientists" affiliating several hundred prominent scientists, members of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, recently addressed the general scretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M.S. Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, R.W. Reagan, with the call for the USSR and the U.S. to agree on the complete prohibition of the development and testing of space arms and, in the meantime, to introduce a mutual moratorium on the further testing of anti-satellite weapons and reaffirm their allegience to the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-ballistic Missile Systems.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO LETTER ON NUCLEAR ARMS TESTS

LD050601 Moscow TASS in Russian 0555 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 5 TASS -- Today's PRAVDA published the following TASS report:

Anatoliy Dobrynin, the USSR's ambassador to the United States, has handed over to Rear-Admiral (Ret.) Gene La Rocque, director of the Washington-based Center for Defense Information, a reply to his letter addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and calling on the USSR to declare a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

Putting an end to such tests, the reply said, would be a very important step in the overall process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms. The Soviet Union believes the task is feasible. The USSR has proposed to the United States more than once that the tripartite talks on this score (involving also Britain) be resumed. It has also repeatedly suggested to all nuclear powers that a moratorium be announced, with a view to creating a favorable atmosphere for working out a relevant agreement, on all nuclear explosions starting from a mutually-agreed date.

The Soviet Union still stands for the date to be, for example, August 6, 1985 that is the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, or another, even earlier day which the nuclear powers would agree upon. The moratorium would remain in force until the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Regrettably, the U.S. Administration has not displayed any readiness to move in this direction. And it is known why. The official spokesmen for the incumbent U.S. Government say bluntly that the nuclear tests will be continued since they are essential to upgrading the existing and manufacturing new nuclear warheads.

It is also known that Washington has stubbornly refused to follow the lead of the Soviet Union and match the USSR's unilateral moves by pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, not to launch anti-satellite weapons into space, and stop the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe in response to the Soviet Union's terminated buildup of its counter-measures.

The American side, the reply said, does not intend to respond to the USSR's demonstrated good will. And the Soviet Union cannot ignore this. Its security interests dictate the limits it cannot trascend unilaterally. It should be understandable that there is a real way, and that is the way of joint and constructive actions by nuclear weapons powers. For its part, the Soviet Union will continue facilitating a turn in this direction with all its policy also in future.

It is no less important, however, the reply said, that the peace-loving public in all countries, in the first place in the United States, also say its weighty word and make the governments resisting an end to the arms race heed the voice of reason.

In conclusion the reply wished successes to all in the United States, who act from these positions.

Gene La Rocque expressed deep gratitude for the reply to his letter.

PRAVDA: BUSH PUSHES SDI PLAN IN BELGIUM

PM031723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "'Star Wars' Messenger"]

[Text] Brussels, 28 Jun -- As commentators here predicted, U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit to the Belgian capital has turned into a series of arm-twisting exercises aimed at forcing the West Europeans to take part in the "star wars" program. During all his meetings in Brussels -- whether with Belgian representatives, EC Commission leaders, or NATO Headquarters staffers -- the U.S. visitor invariably pointed to the need for European participation in the formulation of the plans for the militarization of space.

At the same time, G. Bush promised that the United States will show "flexibility" and share with the West Europeans the results of the research in which they are to take part. At a meeting with European Commission Chairman J. Delors, the U.S. vice president tried to dispel the doubts that the United States is solely interested in obtaining advanced technology and certain scientific achievements from Europe and is hardly prepared to offer anything substantial in return. As the Brussels newspaper LE SOIR states, however, the West Europeans are progressively less inclined to believe the assurances of U.S. "flexibility."

This morning the vice president chaired a conference of NATO permanent representatives. As was made plain by the press conference that he gave after the meeting, the Washington envoy tried even here to convince his audience of the need to take part in preparing for "star wars" and at the same time to promote the North Atlantic alliance's other militarist programs. He expressed satisfaction at the "harmony" in the NATO members' approach to various international problems. Regarding the "star wars" plans, G. Bush pointed to the conviction apparently voiced by all his colleagues that NATO should "continue moving forward" in that sphere.

IZVESTIYA: BUSH PUSHES SDI PLAN IN FRANCE

PM031355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 85 Moning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "G. Bush in Paris"]

[Text] Paris -- During his West European tour U.S. Vice President G. Bush has visited France and had talks with Prime Minister L. Fabius and R. Dumas and C. Hernu, respectively ministers of external relations and defense. He will also be received by President F. Mitterrand.

The overwhelming majority of French newspapers and other mass media are keeping quiet about the U.S. vice president's visit. It is reported that in France, as in other countries, G. Bush is trying to achieve their participation in the U.S. program to militarize space. However, people here have not forgotten the ultimatum which Pentagon chief C. Weinberger issued to France and the other West European countries, demanding a reply within 16 days to the U.S. "proposal" that they join in Washington's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." President F. Mitterrand has frequently stated that France has no intention of taking part in U.S. "star wars" plans.

Nonetheless Washington has not abandoned its attempts. The U.S. military-industrial complex is continuing to indoctrinate French industrial firms.

G. Bush has also discussed with French officials questions of "combating terrorism." Washington, the French press notes, would like to cobble together some kind of "NATO for security questions" and, on the pretext of "combating terrorism," to arrogate the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

BUSH ARRIVES IN LONDON, MEETS WITH THATCHER

LD031530 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] London July 3 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, who arrived here from Paris, has opened the last leg of his tour of West European countries with talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other officials. The newspaper GUARDIAN evaluates the mission of George Bush as a fresh attempt made by the USA at selling the "star wars" programme to its partners and dispelling the fears of the West European partners. The newspaper TIMES stresses in its turn that the main aim of the overseas emissary is to reassure the allies of the United States. In so doing, the USA takes into account the serious opposition on the British Isles as well as in other countries of Western Europe, to these dangerous designs, which are conducive to a new spiral of the arms race and which undermine Soviet-American agreements. While the stand of the British Government on that issue is chiefly of a pro-American character, the Washington project has been repeatedly criticized by the leaders of the opposition parties and representatives of the broadest public circles.

UK SCIENTISTS REFUSE TO TAKE PART IN SDI RESEARCH

LD032226 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from London, 70 prominent British scientists have refused to take part in so-called research into space weapons for the United States. An opinion from Radio Moscow:

The man in charge of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, Lieutenant General Abrahamson, tried during his recent talks in London, to draw the research center at Fort Halstead into the "star wars" program. This was not the first attempt of its kind, and official London and the big corporations see the idea as fine.

One of the chief arguments used to sell the idea to the public is that the Strategic Defense Initiative will advance science and technology. But many scientists and public personalities point out that it will mainly give Washington a chance to use the potential of Western European laboratories and facilities and force the people of Western Europe to pay for weapons that will remain in the hands of the United States and serve none but the United States.

Shortly before visiting London, General Abrahamson said outright that allied nations would have access only to unclassified research and development. Also, British experts would be required to undergo humiliating screening by United States intelligence services. And, in any event, the allies would only develop the components of space weapons, often without knowing where and for what purpose these would be used. Little wonder the British scientific community has turned its back on the dubious promises of the Pentagon that Britain will gain from the "star wars" program. The scientists quite rightly observe that the program will only produce a very dangerous spurt in the arms race.

BUSH CONCLUDES TOUR TO WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Zholkver Commentary

LD041923 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The almost 2-week long tour of West Europe by U.S. Vice President Bush has ended. On the eve of the visit he declared that it would be a working trip, during which he intended to listen and learn. However, all the evidence which has come to light indicates that it was the guest from the United States who preached to all and sundry, forcing them to listen to his arguments, above all on "star wars." So it was during the final stage of Bush's tour, in London, where he met both representatives of the government and of the opposition.

Here too, as the British press notes, discussions were dominated by the U.S. plans for the production of space weapons. Washington wants to get Great Britain involved in this, too. However, according to an official spokesman for the British Government, the only result of all this was still more uncertainty in our minds.

Indeed, throughout West Europe, Washington's plans for the militarization of space are causing growing alarm and protests. This also manifested itself during Bush's visit to the FRG, although, as we know, the FRG Government was initially more actively inclined to support the U.S. space plans. However, in Bonn too they are now saying that not everything is clear yet there and that the problem requires further study.

As far as West German public opinion is concerned, the results of a recent poll carried out by the Infratest Institute of Munich indicate that at least three-quarters of FRG citizens are against the militarization of space. The executive of the West German trade unions has just published a statement condemning the U.S. plans for the production of space weapons and calling on the FRG Government to abandon participation in them. Incidentally, 350 eminent West German scientists have already declared that they will not take part in the implementation of these dangerous schemes.

L. Ponomarev Commentary

LD041630 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: U.S. Vice-President George Bush concluded his tour of seven West European countries, which had been undertaken to press the United States' NATO allies to become actively involved in the American "star wars" program. His mission included selling the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), which is Washington's formal name for the "star wars" plans, as the West's "common hope" for the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war. But what is meant is not the attainment of an agreement to limit and eliminate nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of outer space but the creation of an anti-missile "space shield" with the simultaneous buildup of new kinds of weapons, including space attack systems. This is the aim of the deceptive trickery applied by Washington to promote SDI both in the United States itself and in Western Europe. The West Europeans in their majority realize, however, that they will not be given access to devising the main components of the new systems of earth- and space-based weapons. Washington leaders only want to skim the cream of scientific ideas and brains in Western Europe.

Judging by the results of the visit, Bush did not succeed as a seller of "star wars". The London DAILY TELEGRAPH said the American vice-president had not been able to dispel the quite natural scepticism existing in Western Europe towards "star wars," The scepticism is being expressed in different ways. In an open letter to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, for example, 350 scientists from the Munich-based Max Planck Institute, both universities and other scientific institutions in the Bavarian capital voiced strong refusal to cooperate in the "star wars" program, saying it kills all hope for disarmament. The scientists also stressed that even today the development of new nuclear weapons systems has a destabilizing effect and may give the temptation to deal the first nuclear strike.

Well-grounded apprehensions are being voiced that the militarization of outer space will fuel the arms race to such an extent as would worsen the already grave economic and social situations in many West European countries. So isn't it better to direct the funds to combat unemployment, boost social programs and step up business cooperation between East and West?

Finally, sober-minded politicians and scientists realize that the U.S. Administration's bid to gain military superiority over the USSR is utterly senseless and doomed to failure. Quoting the opinion of many American experts, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and honorary physics professor Hans Bethe of Cornell University, a Nobel prize winner, said in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY that despite the fact that all technical initiatives in the nuclear arms race had emanated from the United States, the net result had been the gradual erosion of American security since the Soviet Union had neutralized all U.S. attempts and created a deterrent potential of its own. There was no data to indicate that space weaponry would be an exception, McNamara and Bethe said.

Some people try to ascribe the contradictions arising in the West over the "star wars" program to the policy of the Soviet Union which allegedly seeks to "isolate the United States" from its allies. This does not correspond to reality as the Soviet Union does not look at the world through the prism of Soviet-American relations. The contradictions in the NATO bloc are bred not by Moscow but by the selfish policy of the U.S. Administration riding roughshod over the vital interests of the West Europeans.

U.S. PLANS TO TEST ABM LASER IN HAWAII

PM041145 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jul 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Testing Lasers"]

[Text] New York, 3 Jul -- Accelerating its "star wars" preparations, Washington intends to conduct new tests of components of space strike arms in the near future.

As reported by the magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, large-scale experiments are planned as part of the project. In the course of them a laser beam from an installation sited on the top of a mountain on Maui Island (Hawaii) will be aimed at "Terrier-Malamute" missiles, fitted with a special mirror to reflect the laser beam, launched to an altitude of 576 kilometers from Hawaii's Barking Sands Test Range.

The implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program is leading to the breakup of the existing system of nuclear arms control, the magazine PROGRESSIVE points out. The 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems will above all be torpedoed. Administration spokesmen are openly talking about such a prospect.

U.S.-USSR STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS 3 JUL

LD031217 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 3 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

U.S.-USSR MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP MEETS 3 JUL

LD031220 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 3 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD041520 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 4 TASS -- If an international agreement is reached to ban the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, this would make it possible to prevent a dangerous turn of events, said Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, addressing the Geneva Disarmament Conference today.

In the USA, he said, enormous funds are chanelled to ensure a fresh qualitative leap in military technology in the field of defensive and offensive weapons, nuclear and conventional, space and beam, kinetic and others. Such a leap threatens unpredictable dangers that will by far exceed the dangers of the military nuclear technology.

In this connection the Soviet delegation tables for examination a new proposal that the states participating in the disarmament conference should commit themselves to start immediately, after some or other type of mass destruction weapons emerges, talks on its ban with a simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development. It is also proposed to form a group of experts to keep these questions under permament control.

V. Israelyan then stressed the significance of the working paper recently introduced by the group of the socialist countries on the prohibition of the radiological weapons and attack against nuclear facilities. He pointed out that the question of banning this kind of weapon is quite ripe for resolution. As far as the list of the nuclear facilities to be defended from attack is concerned, it should include the objectives covered by the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The head of the Soviet delegation urged all the other delegations to start immediately effective talks on the question of the prohibition of the new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and prohibition of the radiological weapons.

E. BLOC DEFENSE, SPORTS GROUPS' LEADERS MEET

PM041231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ties Between Defensive Societies Are Strengthening"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of socialist countries' defensive and sports organizations opened in Moscow 25 June. It will review the results of the fulfillment of joint plans concerning questions of the military-patriotic and international education of young people and draw up an agreement on the cooperation of the socialist countries' defensive organizations in 1986-90.

The conference is being attended by leaders of defensive and sports organizations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, the DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

The opening of the conference was attended by V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department.

CEMA PLANNING COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

PM041304 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the 36th Session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning"]

[Text] The 36th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning was held in Warsaw 27 June.

Taking part in the session were representatives of the CEMA member-countries on the committee and chairmen of the CEMA member-countries' central planning organs.

The session was attended by a representative from Yugoslavia. A PDRY representative also attended as an observer.

The session was chaired by N.K. Baybakov, the USSR's representative on the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning and the committee's chairman.

The committee discussed questions and adopted decisions on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 40th meeting of the CEMA session and the 114th session of the CEMA Executive Committee concerning problems within its sphere of competence.

Other questions concerning cooperation in the sphere of material production were discussed at the committee session, including progress in the elaboration of a program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear district heating plants in CEMA member-countries in the period through the year 2000; joint construction by interested CEMA member-countries of the Krivoy Rog Mining and Enrichment Combine; and construction in the USSR of the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border.

The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

COMPARISON OF RECEPTION FOR CEMA DELEGATES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 Jun in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report on the reception hosted by W. Jaruzelski in honor of the delegates to the CEMA session in Warsaw. The 28 June PRAVDA version titled "Reception in Delegates' Honor," has been compared to the PRAVDA 29 June First Edition version published in the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages BB2-BB4, revealing the following variations:

Page BB2, fifth paragraph penultimate line 28 Jun Second Edition reads: ... being worked out.

We positively assessed the progress in coordinating the national economic plans for 1986-90. But we can also see unexplored potential for deepening the integration of our economies. The chief reserves are the development of specialization and cooperation, expansion of direct social production ties, especially between enterprises and scientific research organizations, and exchange of experience.

We are facing... (supplying paragraph)

Page BB3, first paragraph, last line 28 Jun Second Edition reads: ... CPSU Central Committee.

Much has been done already in the integration sphere. But much remains to be done. The results of the 40th meeting of the CEMA session provide a good basis for further work. They will undoubtedly help to accelerate our countries' development and strengthen their unity.

On behalf of... (supplying paragraph)

Page BB4, penultimate paragraph, last line 28 Jun Second Edition reads:... it had adopted. He also wished socialist Poland prosperity and well-being and W. Jaruzelski and the entire Polish leadership health and success.

The reception was... (supplying sentence)

CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGES FOR GROMYKO REPORTED

Vietnam, Cuba, Laos, PRC

LD041951 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Congratulations continue to arrive in connection with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's election to the office of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Telegrams have been received from the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong; Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Souphanouvong, president of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of Laos; Li Xiannan, chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

GDR's Honecker

PM050923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the Council of State and people of the GDR, and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and send you fraternal greetings.

Communists and all working people of the GDR express firm confidence that the Soviet people, creatively solving the important tasks connected with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, will achieve further big successes in improving developed socialism in the Soviet Union and will impart powerful new momentum to the cause of peace and social progress all over the world.

The CDR's prime duty will be to continue strengthening and deepening the indestructible militant alliance and fraternity between our parties and states, the sound basis of our country's successful development as an integral part of the socialist community.

Please accept, dear Comrade Gromyko, my kindest wishes for success in your activity in that important post and for health and creative vigor.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Hungary's Losonczi

PM050955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko,

On behalf of the Hungarian Presidential Council and on my own behalf I cordially salute you on your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our people deeply respect you as an outstanding Soviet leader and a sincere advocate of indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. We wholeheartedly wish you good health and further outstanding success in your multifaceted responsible activity for the benefit of the Soviet people, in aid of the attainment of our common goals, and in the interests of socialism and peace.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

GAN ON CEMA SESSION, BUSH TOUR, HIJACKING

PM031336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Gan "International Review"]

[Text] There was a rich variety of events last week. The closing days of the first month of summer, for all their diversity, convincingly confirmed that there can be nothing more important for people than peace. Their anxieties and hopes are bound up with the safeguarding of peace; it is peace that is the real and most effective foundation for development and progress and for the settlement of disputes and conflicts. On looking back at a week that is now part of history, one can see how brightly and contrastingly it was illuminated by the two main trends of our times. The first is the creative trend, embodying the peoples' genuine interests and aspirations; the second is the aggressive, expansionist trend, generating tension and confrontation.

The Guarantee of Successes

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's meetings and conversations in the Ukraine were filled with lofty thoughts about man and peace and the cooperation that cements it, and they made a big international impact. They showed that the Soviet people wholly support the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's detailed program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

There is no need to demonstrate the obvious: The solution of the key, large-scale tasks of the present, crucial stage in the USSR's development largely depends on the world situation, on the normalization of international conditions. In making an enormous effort to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, we must first of all think about strengthening the socialist countries' positions in the world arena and aiding the development of comprehensive cooperation among them.

CEMA's activity is geared to this very important goal. In past years, CEMA has become the most dynamic economic force of modern times. Active collaboration among the CEMA countries is certainly contributing to each country's progress and to the strengthening of might, unity, and cohesion.

This conviction was noted again by the participants in the 40th meeting of the CEMA session at the level of heads of government held in Warsaw last week. The world public showed much interest in the meeting. This is understandable. As Poland's RZECZPOSPOLITA stated, the decisions made at CEMA forums have a substantial impact on the development of economic processes in various parts of the world.

he meeting in the Polish capital also summed up the work done in the year since the EMA countries' summit conference in Moscow. You will recall that it outlined a road program for the further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the fraternal countries.

The results of the friendly constructive exchange of opinions at the 40th meeting are particularly important because the socialist countries are now in a new stage of their economic development. Most of them have entered the final stage of implementation of 5-year plans and, at the same time, the economic targets for the next 5-year period and the longer term are being determined.

Obviously, an objective critical analysis of the difficulties that occur and of the opportunities, plans, and intentions must be of considerable assistance in the solution of the task of intensive development and of ensuring the most advanced scientific and technical positions. It was in this vein that the Warsaw meeting discussed such highly important questions as the coordination of the CEMA countries' economic development, policy in the capital investment sphere, the program for saving raw materials, supplies, and energy, the development through joint efforts and introduction of new equipment and technology, and the updating of production capital.

I would like to mention yet another aspect of the Warsaw conference: Its participants confirmed their stance in favor of organizing normal, equitable relations with the capitalist states and their economic groupings, in particular with the EEC, in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The CEMA members believe that this kind of cooperation would accord with mutual interests and would be vital to improving the general situation in Europe and the world as a whole.

Judging by reports in the Western press, including Britain's THE GUARDIAN, the West is also interested in resuming talks with CEMA. As the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote, "there are no formal obstacles, all it needs is the political will to move all-European cooperation in the direction desired by the European peoples in order to implement the Final Act of the Helsinki conference." We will add that the socialist community countries have the political will, just as they have a constant and sincere desire to maintain a course of detente in the political and economic spheres.

By and large, the results of the 40th meeting of the CEMA session convincingly demonstrate that the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries is the guarantee of their successes and prosperity.

It is in this context that the official friendly visit to our country by an SRV party and government delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, is taking place. The USSR and Vietnam have a right to be proud of their long-standing, strong ties forged by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which are constantly deepening in the course of socialist and communist building.

The present meeting is all the more important now, when acute questions of safeguarding peace and security in Asia and throughout the world exist. The U.S. strategic ambitions to turn the Asian Continent into a "second front" against the socialist countries demands the strengthening of unity and cohesion. The USSR and the SRV are adopting a principled stance in favor of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, turning it into a zone of peace and stability, and stepping up dialogue among all the states in the region for the purpose of resolving existing problems by peaceful, political means. Stress was placed on constant support for the constructive efforts the SRV is making in this sphere in conjunction with Laos and Cambodia. Life itself confirms their topicality.

Unseemly Aims

The U.S. magazine NEW REPUBLIC once observed that "George Bush is capable of demagoguery when roused by an enthusiastic crowd." This description dates back to 1979 when the prosperous Texas oilman with a clutch of government posts behind him, including the directorship of the CIA, announced his claim to the White House chair. Having ultimately become "number two," -- U.S. vice president -- in the Reagan administration, Bush has demonstrated in past years that the magazine was clearly underestimating his capabilities. His numerous speeches and trips abroad "at the President's request" have demonstrated that it certainly does not need a "crowd" to "rouse" his demagogic capabilities. The impression is that demagoguery has a permanent place in his baggage, along with everything else. This is evidenced by the fact that the administration chooses Bush when it is a "particularly difficult mission."

They have sent for Bush on several occasions in past years. In particular, on one of his trips he pushed through the deployment of first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles on the European Continent. Last year in Geneva the vice president, on instructions from the White House, used pseudoproposals about "banning chemical weapons" in an effort to block the achievement of an agreement and conceal the multibillion-dollar U.S. chemical rearmament program. On each occasion his weapons were demagoguery and brazen anti-Sovietism.

This week he descended on Europe again on Reagan's personal instructions. Judging by administration spokesmen's statements and by the vice president himself, the trip had two main aims: to secure the partners' support for the adventurist project to militarize space and to try to play down all the growing contradictions between the United States and Western Europe in the trade and economic sphere. On the eve of his trip, Bush was forced to admit that the "star wars" program had not met with the understanding Washington had hoped for and that the allies "have fears."

As the Western press notes, there certainly are fears, and they are widespread and entirely justified. It is not just that in its efforts to involve the partners in the development of space strike weapons the United States is interested in importing "gray matter," that is, scientific and technological ideas and also allied resources and finance. Moreover, no one conceals the fact that the plan is for them to function as Pentagon "subcontractors" who cannot expect a fair share of the technological developments. The main cause of concern on the continent is the dread and unpredictable consequences of the "star wars" program. Many people are becoming increasingly aware that all the talk about the allegedly "defensive" nature of the program is a fairy tale for the gullible and that the plan is to try to acquire military superiority and secure the potential to deliver a nuclear strike against the USSR with impunity. There is no need to say what these plans mean for peace and for the future of the peoples of the world. At the present stage, it is already clear that they are playing the part of a blank wall blocking the path to the achievement of Soviet-U.S. accords in Geneva.

But it was part of Bush's job to demonstrate the opposite to the allies, by turning the obvious upside down and persuading them that, to use Pentagon chief Weinberger's words, "it is not an arms race, it is not an arm at all, and it is not even a weapon." The laser guns and electromagnetic guns and missiles that the United States is creating for deployment in space platforms do not count.

In other words, the vice president was pursuing a fraudulent goal by fraudulent means. He placed maximum emphasis on the link between Reagan's "initiative" and "success" at the Geneva talks, although, as is known, the United States has already violated the accord on the interconnection between talks on space armaments and talks on strategic armaments and medium-range missiles by placing the former in a special category.

Wherever Bush stopped in Europe he came out with the selfsame "arguments" -- worthless ones. It is hard to say whether his efforts were successful. Probably this is not so important, considering Washington's maniacal striving to militarize space. It is quite likely that it would be happy with the minimum support from its "most obedient pupils in the Atlantic class." Bush himself made a transparent hint at this when he was in Bonn. According to the ZDF television channel, "he made it clear that the United States is by no means insisting on intergovernmental agreements and considers the involvement of private firms and concerns in this work as perfectly possible." So what we are talking about is a U.S. deal behind the governments' and peoples' backs with military industrial concerns in Western Europe. Canada, and Japan.

In any case, regardless of the results of Bush's mission, it is clear that Washington's fantasy about achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union remains a fantasy. Our country will not allow U.S. superiority and will find a way to effectively counter U.S. adventurist intentions. No one, either in Washington or among its allies, should doubt this for a single moment.

As for the vice president's other aim, reconciliation of trade and economic contradictions, on that "front" no changes should be expected at all. In its efforts to transfer the burdent of its own economic mess to its trade partners, the United States is not contemplating any letup. The result is a whole series of "trade wars" between the United States and the Common Market and between the United States and Japan and protectionist squabbles showing once again that the interimperialist contradictions are irreconcilable.

"Pentagonization"

The drama resulting from the Shi'ite Muslims' hijacking of a Boeing-727 aircraft and a group of U.S. passengers has lasted more than 2 weeks. The lot of the passengers has met with genuine sympathy everywhere, of course. But, there has also been mounting concern at the fact that the U.S. Administration has been taking advantage of this deplorable incident to feverishly increase its military presence in the eastern Mediterranean. It goes without saying that the hijacking of the aircraft and the holding of its passengers as hostages are an act that contradicts the norms of international law. But is the United States reacting correctly assembling a major naval force in an already explosive region? Indeed, it was in this connection that the Pentagon chief said: "It is the start of a war, that is what explains our latest military preparations."

As we can see, the U.S. approach is displaying evidence of the Reagan administration's familiar tendency to "reach for its gun" on the slightest pretext. Remember the dispatch of a naval squadron to the Persian Gulf region on the pretext of "safeguarding the security" of oil delivery routes, the provocative "muscle flexing" in the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast, and the endless war games in the Caribbean basin to intimidate the countries it does not like.

All these are manifestations of one and the same phenomenon: the militarization of U.S. foreign policy that has led to Washington giving prominence to the cult of force and violence. This is the inevitable result of the dominant role the U.S. military industrial complex has begun to play under the Reagan administration by establishing control over the elaboration and implementation of U.S. foreign policy.

Can it be an accident that the U.S. press is increasingly using the term "Pentagonization" of policy, a neologism signifying the massive increase in the influence of the military-industrial complex? Can it be an accident that Weinberger, according to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, often behaves "not as the secretary of defense but as an agent for the sale of military subcontractors' products"?

He certainly has something to sell: In the last 4 years of the biggest buildup of military might in recent U.S. history the Pentagon has already been allocated $1,007,900,000,000 -- a fantastic sum, a large proportion of which has ended up in the safes of the military-industrial complex. "The administration relies on bullets, not on reason" -- this sad statement by member of the House of Representatives B. Boxer is an accurate illustration of the current way of thinking on the Potomac.

TASS REPORTS PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN BRAZIL

LD041405 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Campinas (Brazil) Jul 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Bespalko reporting:

The 25th Pugwash Conference opened here with scientists from 40 countries participating. They will discuss efforts to promote peace and international security, curb the nuclear arms race and prevent militarization of outer space. They will also consider Latin American problems, making emphasis on the situation in Central America. Since the time atomic weapons were produced, says a message from the United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the prevention of a thermonuclear conflict remains the chief task of mankind. This is why the activities of the Pugwash movement, which has been working consistently for peace and disarmament over the 30 years of its existence, remain important and timely today.

Addressing the conference, president of the Pugwash movement Professor Dorothy Hodgkin said that the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism should be marked by scaled-up efforts of scientists to prevent nuclear war.

TASS CITES NOVOYE VREMYA ON FREE ENTERPRISE ZONES

LD041011 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Playing on the economic difficulties of developing countries, the West enmeshes them in a net of free-enterprise zones to further its selfish aims of exploitation and make the developing world even more dependent on international imperialism, the NEW TIMES weekly said in its latest Russian-language edition.

Way back in the early 1970s there were few such zones, whereas now their number runs into 300 and they are found in 75 developing countries. This is explained by the fact that on the threshold of the 1970s Western ruling quarters, alarmed by the upsurge of anti-imperialist struggle, mounted a search for new methods of conserving or restoring their domination in former colonies and semi-colonies, which would be more effective but less aggressive in style. Adapting itself to the changed reality, the West had to somewhat slacken off in siphoning mineral and agricultural raw materials out of these countries and start giving certain help with their industrial development, of course in the forms and areas suiting itself.

Currency and customs controls are totally absent in such zones just as any restrictions on the export of profits from there, and tax benefits are very lucrative. But the main attraction of these zones is their ample and cheap manpower resources. This is why free-enterprise industrial zones now account for up to 90 percent of the sum total of profits of the 40 major transnational corporations specializing in textiles and garments. The West uses all possible methods to promote such zones, from the glossing over of their experience to direct pressure through the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other capitalist financial organizations, the weekly said.

IBRD REPORT ON THIRD WORLD DEBT DISCUSSED

LD032003 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS — TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has described as "protracted" the crisis, which emerged as a result of the incessant growth of the foreign debt of the developing countries. According to a report issued by the bank in Washington today, the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports, the medium and long-term debts of the Asian, African and Latin American states grew tenfold from 1970 to 1984, and the share of that debt in the gross national product (GNP) leaped from 14 to 34 percent.

While fifteen years ago, a mere 0.5 percent of the GNP had to be spent to repay the interest on debts, the payments at the present time have reached 2.8 percent. This is evidence of the toughening financial and economic exploitation of the developing countries by the Western powers, above all by the United States.

The policy of expensive international credit, all sorts of protectionist barriers piled up in the way of the products from the developing countries, the discriminatory terms of trade practised by the imperialist states, when the prices of finished products of the developed capitalist countries grow, and those of the raw materials and semi-finished products of the newly-free states decline, pursue one aim: to create a system of new forms of economic dependence, in which special significance is attached to financial dependence.

Judging by the report, the IBRD experts have a ready "prescription" for the resolution of the problem of debt of the developing countries. To this end, they believe, it is necessary to reduce the bank lending rates and clear the protectionist obstacles in the way of international trade.

Indeed, the arbitrary manipulation of prime lending rates by private banks aggravates the problem of foreign debt. Thus the increase in the rate by just one percent automatically increases the aggregate debt of the developing countries by four billion dollars. The increased customs tariffs and the low quotas on the products from the Asian, African and Latin American countries, which were introduced by the United States and the other Western powers, act in the same direction.

Yet the problem is rooted, in the final analysis, not in high lending rates and protectionism, which are, as a matter of fact instruments of neocolonialist policy. The main point is to overcome the unequal and unjust character of the international economic relations, which has taken shape. The common interest of the developing countries in that, requires from them, naturally, common, joint efforts.

REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT ANNOUNCED FOR 19-20 NOV

PM031413 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

["On Upcoming Soviet-American Summit Meeting" -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA headline]

[Text] By mutual agreement M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan will hold a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, 19-20 November 1985.

LOMEYKO ON SUMMIT, GORBACHEV VISIT TO FRANCE

LD031904 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 3 Jul 85

["At the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on some issues of international relations has been held at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, answered some questions of journalists in connection with the announced visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to France and the Soviet-American summit meeting scheduled to be held in Geneva.

Answering questions of journalists, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry said that Soviet-French relations have recently invigorated. This concerns not only business cooperation, the conclusion of a number of big contracts, but also a broadening of contacts in the political field.

Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France and his talks with President Francois Mitterrand could contribute not only to a further developing of bilateral relations, but also to improving the international situation, a return to detente, a build-up of confidence and a reduction of the weapons race, including its prevention in outer space. This visit and talks could also contribute to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Answering the question what concrete steps could be taken by the Soviet Union and the USA to normalise bilateral relations, V. Lomeyko pointed out that both sides could agree, in particular, on a complete and general termination of nuclear tests, on introducing a moratorium on all nuclear blasts, from August 6, 1985, when the whole world will observe the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. The USSR is ready to introduce a moratorium even at an earlier date, upon mutual agreement.

An important step towards limiting and reducing the nuclear weapons, the representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry pointed out, could be a moratorium on outer space and nuclear weapons, including research work, testing and deployment of strike space weapons.

Moratorium is only the first step towards building up mutual confidence that could contribute to a drastic cut in the nuclear weapons. If the USA agrees to a moratorium it would be possible to introduce in the course of one-two months constructive proposals on all issues under discussion, including the level to which the strategic offensive weapons could be reduced, certainly, if the strike space weapons are banned.

A number of other measures could contribute to a normalisation of relations, in particular, the adoption by the USA, following the Soviet Union, the commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, not to put anti-satellite weapons into outer space, to stop the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Europe in answer to the termination of nuclear counter-measures by the Soviet Union.

SHULTZ HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SUMMIT

LD041609 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Jul TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has held a press conference in the White House devoted to the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva.

G. Shultz made a statement in which he noted that the President views the planned meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary as an opportunity to expand dialogue between the United States and the USSR and lay the foundation for practical steps to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

The best way to get to know each other, said G. Shultz, is to hold serious discussions on the essentials of the main problems between our countries. On the basis of the U.S. approach to this meeting, as well as the Soviet Union's approach to this meeting -- as far as one can judge -- both sides, one way or another, will want to discuss these major issues.

We have no illusions, the secretary of state went on, regarding the differences between U.S. and Soviet policy or regarding the fact that our systems are considerably different from each other. Thus, the more constructive delveopment of these relations constitutes a difficult problem. At the same time, an attempt to solve the problem of a search for coexistence between the two different systems in this small world in which we live is one of the important tasks of the leaderships of both sides.

It is important to redouble efforts in a joint search for methods to weaken tension and reduce the danger of confrontation and conflict. This is a continuous process. The meeting between the President and general secretary will be a very important element in this process, and it will be preceded by very active preparations.

'POSITIVE ELEMENT' IN ALL U.S.-USSR SUMMITS NOTED

LD040902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 4 Jul 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The report on the forthcoming Soviet-American summit-level meeting in the Swiss town of Geneva in November this year has provoked most lively interest all over the world. The foreign mass media are stressing that the talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will permit the logjam of problems which have built up over the past few years to be moved [sdvinut s mesta], both in the area of relations between the USSR and United States and in global relations.

I remind you that in the post-war period there have been 10 such meetings. Not all of them led to the achievement of important, cardinal accords, but all of them, without exaggeration, had a positive element and allowed the sides to explain and define more precisely their positions on various aspects of contemporary international life.

People of good will in various countries are expressing the hope that the forthcoming summit-level Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva will lead to an easing of the tension existing in the world and promote an improvement in the overall political climate.

POLISH, JAPANESE PRESS COMMENT ON SUMMIT

OW041227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 4 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The foreign mass media attach great significance to the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan in Geneva in November.

The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes: The report of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is good news, stressing that the Soviet Union has, over many years, made great efforts directed at improving Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Japanese YOMIURI writes in an editorial article: We welcome the agreement to a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, expressing hope that ways will be found at the meeting for a return to a course of relaxing international tension.

ENVOY HARTMAN SPEAKS ON MOSCOW TV ON 4 JULY

LD041652 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman on U.S. Independence Day — live or recorded in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Good evening. Two hundred and nine years ago on this day the American people proclaimed their country's independence, guided by the conviction of each person's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The founders of our state believed that the greatest benefit for the broadest masses of the people would result naturally and freely through the manifestation of the intellectual potential and interests of the individual.

To the extent of its growth America has become a symbol of creativity and capacity for work, and its citizens have become pioneers of the great achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. Americans are proud of their past, but our people do not prone to live in the past. Today, like a century ago, American scientists and businessmen are in the vanguard of scientific and technical achievements which are required to form our way of life in the 21st century.

It was only a matter of years ago that we were standing on the threshold of a new scientific and technical age. Today we are crossing that threshold. Achievements in genetic engineering, methods of diagnostics and surgery are widening the limits of the average life expectancy in such a way that Americans born today can expect to live for more than 74 years. The development of a new field of science -- fiber optics — has caused a revolution, and our means of communication have changed in a radical way. Networks of computers link into a single unit all scientific and academic centers in the United States and open up before businessmen and ordinary people instant access to vast amounts of information, on the possession of which the process of innovation is being built.

New technology has served as the cornerstone of America's prosperity. It has created a culture medium for an extended period in economic growth, which has provided more than 8 million new jobs in the last 2 years. It has released thousands of people from the burden of exhausting and heavy work, which can be carried out much better by machines.

It goes without saying that we welcome the benefits of technology, but we are sufficiently realistic not to be unaware of the problems that it has created. New technology makes others outmoded, and when it is a matter of one's honorable profession many have to learn new skills.

The ability to extend life and even to change its basic original material presents us with principally new and difficult problems, and having opened our eyes to previously unthinkable possibilities, science has forced us to look again at such fundamental questions as the optimal safeguarding of the security of the world, which, unfortunately, continues to remain divided. Problems like this keep us from false arrogance about our achievements. We are the first to admit that we in no way have the answer to all the questions which the inexorable development of science set before us, but we are fully resolved to be guided in our scientific quests, first and foremost, by concern for man himself. We believe that the challenge given to mankind by the development of science far outstrips the bounds of social principles, and we believe that both our countries can only gain from an open and frank exchange of opinions on how to solve the problems facing us. We are fully prepared for such a dialogue.

In conclusion, permit me to convey to you and all the Soviet people best wishes on behalf of President Reagan and the American people.

PRAVDA NOTES REAGAN DECISION TO 'ISOLATE' BEIRUT

PM030917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Blackmail, Pressure, Slander"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Jul -- The U.S. State Department has announced that President Reagan has adopted a series of measures to "isolate" Beirut International Airport.

In particular, it has been decided to ban flights by freight and passenger planes belonging to U.S. airlines to Beirut. At the same time Washington has demanded similar actions by other countries which have air communications with the Lebanese capital. Otherwise, a State Department spokesman claimed that the "sanctions" are being imposed within the framework of the "struggle against air piracy" since the American TWA plane seized by armed men was in Beirut International Airport in recent days.

The State Department announcement followed President Reagan's latest conference in the White House with cabinet members and close military and foreign policy advisers, at which "punitive measures" against a number of Near Eastern countries which the administration accuses of"conniving with terrorism" were discussed in an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy. In an interview for Independent Network News Television, R. McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, stated frankly that a blow could be struck against "two or three strategic targets" in the Near East. The State Department spokesman who announced the sanctions warned, for his part, that this is "only the first step.

At the same time, the Pentagon has announced that a powerful U.S. naval grouping headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz with 1,800 Marines on board will reamin for an indefinite period of the coast of Lebanon. As has already been reported, another naval armada has been sent to the Mediterranean to reinforce it, from bases on the U.S. East coast.

Observers note that all the provocative actions are being carried out despite the fact that the TWA airliner passengers who were detained in Lebanon have been released.

Lebanese Government Reacts

LD031321 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Beirut July 3 TASS -- Despite the release with Syria's mediation of the 39 passengers of the American Boeing 727 airliner hijacked 19 days ago by Shi'ite Moslems, the United States has launched a campaign of threats against Lebanon on whose territory the plane remains.

President Reagan's discriminatory measures with regard to Beirut International Airport sparked off indignation in Lebanon. Having dismissed Washington's groundless accusations against Lebanon, Prime minister Rashid Karami said that it is the United States which is responsible for terrorist actions in the region because of its policy of all-round support for Israeli aggressors. Lebanon, he said, was turned into an arena of bloody confrontation due to Washington's actions and policy. The Lebanese prime minister said that his government was studying possible ways of countering the anti-Lebanese measures adopted by the American Administration.

Husayn al Husayni, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies (parliament), noted that the American sanctions are directed against the Lebanese people. He observed that neither Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon, nor Tel Aviv's occupation of Lebanese territory, nor its gross violation of U.N. decision impelled the United States to adopt any sanctions against Israel.

At the same time, it has become known here that Tel Aviv released only some 300 out of 735 Shi'ite prisoners deported from Lebanon into the Israeli Atlit Jail. Israeli Minister Rabin said that there is no link between this decision and the released of the American hostages.

Commentary on U.S. Sanctions

LD031700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin]

[Text] The United States, using as a pretext the recent incident with an American aircraft taken by Shi'ite Muslims from Lebanon, continues to step up a campaign of pressure and threats against that country. Over to political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television Aleksandr Druzhinin:

The 39 U.S. citizens who were passengers on the American airliner have ben freed and have arrived in Washington. However, the Reagan administration has not the slightest intention of ending it there. Moreover, official circles in the American capital are evidently dissatisfied that the tension aroused by the incident with the aircraft has abated. President Reagan said that the liberation of the passengers is not enough, and the White House then moved on from words to deeds. The United States has proclaimed a de facto blockade of Beirut airport, which the State Department is calling a "nest of terrorists."

Flights by the Lebanese air company aircraft to the United States have been banned. Freight and passenger movement between the two countries has ceased. The Washington administration has been twisting the arms of its European allies to make them boycott Beirut airport too. Should any country dare not to submit to the American order, then Washington says it will only have itself to blame. Any air company whose aircraft continue flying to Beirut will be deprived of the right to fly to the United States.

These are the new American sanctions against Lebanon. Using these unbridled words which have established themselves in recent years in Washington's political lexicon, they want to heap crude pressure on an independent state, an attempt at impermissible interference in its internal affairs. The Americans have a well-known proverb: "Might makes right." What do international legal norms matter to Washington politicians if they try to claim the right of the mighty for themselves, a right backed up by military might?

Quite recently, acting fully in the spirit of the notorious gunboat policy, the United States dispatched a squadron of warships to the Lebanese coast headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz. Today they have raised the truncheon of sanctions over Lebanon, reckoning to force that country to submit to its dictate.

Nor is it only Lebanon that is being subjected to American military pressure. The fact that the Washington administration is making wide use of the incident with the aircraft hijacked by the Shi'ite Muslims in Beirut to fan a provocative campaign against other Near East countries draws attention to itself. The State Department has published a list of countries including, apart from Lebanon, Syria, Libya, and the People's Democratic Republic of South Yemen. All these are accused of spreading international terrorism, as there are supposedly some kind of camps training terrorists on their territory. Why is the United States doing this? The reply to the question is clear: The Reagan administration is now making it clearly understood that it is reserving for itself some kind of right to make strikes against these camps. To put this threat in other words, Washington clearly intends to keep a free hand to unleash armed aggression against independent Arab states at any time.

Thus, seething with forced indignation at the terrorists, the Washington administration is itself continuing to pursue a policy of international terrorism at state level. Its actions are directed at further exacerbation of the tension in the Near East. There is no doubt that they are a serious threat to peace and calm in that region.

NATO ALLIES PRESSURED TO BOYCOTT BEIRUT AIRPORT

LD032120 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 3 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A report from Washington: Under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, the U.S. Adminstration has embarked upon the implementation of measures aimed at inflicting economic damage on Lebanon. Representatives of the White House and the State Department announced today that the United STates intends to implement plans to blockade Beirut International Airport. Washington has demanded that its NATO allies participate fully in the boycott of Beirut Airport.

According to a report from London, U.S. Vice President Bush already put forward this demand during his meeting today with Margaret Thatcher who, as Bush stated, fully supports the U.S. position.

The United States is also trying to win support for participation in the boycott of Beirut airport from France, Belgium, and even from such nonaligned states the Republic of Cyprus.

The sanctions announced by the Reagan administration against Lebanon are causing alarm in the United States, too. The hijacking of the aircraft was an act of desperation, said one of the U.S. hostages, Conwell. He demanded that the administration give up its plans for retribution. A demand to renounce countermeasures was also made by Ball, the former deputy state secretary. The United States should not pursue a policy of a bloody feud, since the hijackers have every ground for connecting the serious difficulties which Lebanon is undergoing with U.S. policy, Ball emphasized.

As the latest public opinion poll shows, notes NEWSDAY, most Americans believe that to avoid a repeat of an incident like the seizure of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, the White House should renounce its policy of sanctions and threats and alter its Near East policy.

CONGRESSMAN CRITICIZES ATHENS AIRPORT SANCTIONS

LD050841 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 5 TASS -- The Reagan administration's actions with regard to Greece in connection with the recent seizure of a U.S. TWA airliner by armed persons at the Athens airport have been strongly criticised by Thomas Manton, member of the House of Representatives (Democrat, New York). Speaking in U.S. Congress, the lawmaker described Washington's reaction to the deplorable incident as absolutely unjustified.

Mr Manton stated that, as it became known, arms were brought to the U.S. airliner at Cairo airport, and by no means in Athens. Besides, statements about "inadequate security" at the Greek capital's airport are totally groundless. According to the data of the U.S. Department of Transportation, only one armed seizure of a plane took place in Athens in the past eight years whereas the number of such incidents at the airports of other countries in the same period amounted to 257. The U.S. congressman said that Reagan's assertions that the Athens airport allegedly poses a threat to the safety of U.S. citizens have resulted in the refusal of 30,000 Americans to make tourist trips to Greece. This did a hard-to-repair damage to the European country's economy which is to a large extent dependant on foreign tourism.

HOUSE VOTE OPENS WAY TO INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PM031641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Zagorskiy "Commentator's Column": "Courses of Aggression"]

[Text] The House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the draft bill on military appropriations for fiscal 1986 which to all intents and purposes gives the President full powers "under certain circumstances" to send troops to Nicaragua without any sanctions from the legislators.

In particular, in line with the amendment Washington can use military force in the event of a "clear threat of attack" from Nicaragua (?!) on...the United States and its allies, and also to "defend U.S. citizens." It is not hard to note that any of these pretexts can easily be invented in administration offices. It is not surprising that the House of Representatives decision is being compared with the notorious "Tonkin Resolution," that is, the provocation which marked the start of extensive U.S. interference in Indochina.

Recently, evidence has been amassed that the administration is pushing ahead with preparations for precisely this with regard to Nicaragua. Thus, more and more, new Pentagon subunits are being transferred to Honduras, on whose territory 2,500 U.S. servicemen are now concentrated on the pretext of the latest Cabanas '85 maneuvers. There has been a report on the activation of the U.S. "brass hats" in the Panama Canal Zone. Cutthroats from "Green Beret" and "Ranger" subunits have appeared there.

The legislators' decision to all intents and purposes opens up direct channels for U.S. aggression. In this connection, the alarm being experienced by Americans protesting at the White House's interventionist policy is entirely justified. The other day in Minneapolis, Minnesota saw the end of the second extraordinary public conference in which representatives of more than 100 trade union, religious, and antiwar organizations representing the broadest sectors of the country's population took part. The forum participants demanded that the administration renounce its aggressive plans for Central America. They were not misled by Washington's hypocrisy in calling for a struggle against "terrorism" and simultaneously conducting state terrorism with regard to sovereign countries.

The world public is vigilantly following the U.S. provocations with regard to Nicaragua. The angry condemnation of Washington's course is a serious warning to the White House supporters of the "big stick" policy.

U.S. CONTINUES BUILDUP, TRAINING IN HONDURAS

LD032235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Commentary by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The United States is continuing the construction of three new take-off and landing strips for the S-30 [as heard] heavy transport aircraft in Honduras, says an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent's cable from Tegucigalpa. For our commentary, over to Nikolay Agayants.

The present Washington administration makes no secret whatsoever of its obvious intentions regarding Sandinist Nicaragua. Uncle Sam's every thought is directed at stifling the hated revolution and enslaving the recalcitrant people; at any price and by any means. Honduras occupies a special place in the sinister U.S. plans. Financial injections into the economy of this Central American state, which quite recently was listed among the most backward countries in the region, grow from year to year. Deliveries of modern weapons and the most up-to-date military technology are increasing. Endless joint Honduran-American maneuvers follow the objective of, on the one hand, enabling the Pentagon to flex its muscles near Nicaraguan borders and on the other, coaching, getting into shape, so to speak, the Honduran Armed Forces which are not very battleworthy. Therefore, the provocative war games codenamed "Big Pine," "Grenadero," "Universal Trek," and so on follow each other practically without a break. Since 1983, a total of more than 13,000 U.S. servicemen, about 22,000 Honduran soldiers and officers, warplanes, landing ships, M-60 tanks, heavy artillery, and surface-to-air missiles have been put into action in these.

Using Honduran territory for training and infiltrating gangs of contras into Nicaragua, the United States is at the same time increasing its military presence there. At present, there are 1200 Yankee soldiers permanently on the U.S. Air Force base at Palmerola. The Pentagon is taking intensive measures to create a network of strong points in Honduras and a special infrastructure which will make it possible to use this state as a springboard for an armed invasion of Nicaragua.

The modernization of Aguacate Air Force Base is proceeding at a faster rate. New airfields for the U.S. Air Force are being constructed in the Departments of Olancho, Comayagua, Valle, El Paraiso, Colon, and Copan. When these are made operational, the United States will be able to make reconnaisance flights over Nicaragua and El Salvador within minutes, and to deliver bomb strikes agaisnt positions of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front insurgents and the Sandinist Army. Tying the Honduran regime even more strongly to its military chariot and involving it ever more frequently and intensely in its provocations, Washington is creating a particularly dangerous situation in the region.

CIA TO PROVOKE WAR BETWEEN NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA

LD031725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] As AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reports from San Jose, five mercenaries from a group of Nicaraguan contras have said that the U.S. CIA has prepared a plan, the implementation of which should provoke an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is specifically proposed to shell Costa Rican towns from Nicaraguan territory using artillery fire. At the microphone is our commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

One could number this report among the sensational. We have become accustomed to the fact that Washington calls the Nicaraguan counterrevolutioanries fighters for democracy and followers of Simon Bolivar, but upon verification it emerges that many of them do not even have anything to do with Nicaragua. Of five of these, so to speak, fighters for the liberation of Nicaragua from Marxism arrested by the Costa Rican police for actions threatening the security of the country, two were British, one French, and two American. These mercenaries revealed that the CIA resident in Costa Rica came specially to their camp to prepare for a series of provoative subversions. It was proposed to use mortars and guns seized from the Sandinists to bombard the Costa Rican village of Los Chiles from Nicaraguan territory. According to the designs of the authors of the provocation, it would have been possible to pass it off as Nicaraguan aggression, which would have enabled Washington to interfere and punish the aggressor with the entire might of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The Reagan administration has for a long time now been feverishly seeking a pretext for a reprisal against the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, but as the Sandinist government is not providing such a pretext Washington has decided to create it itself. As always, this dirty piece of work was entrusted to that great master of plots and coups, the CIA.

Currently, President Reagan has again proclaimed a crusade against international terrorism in connection with events surrounding the U.S. hostages at Beirut airport and the killing of four U.S. Marines in San Salvador. He is calling for his NATO European allies to join him. In this respect, the President is keeping to the saying widely current in the American political world, "Do as I say, and not as I do." For if there is to be action by the U.S. Administration, one needs to begin destroying the virus of terrorism with the White House.

CIA PLOTTING ASSASSINATIONS OF SANDINIST LEADERS

LD042025 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 4 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the CIA-funded mercenaries are plotting assassinations of political and military leaders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

This has been stated here by the former member of the counterrevolutionary organization "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces" Efren Mondragon. He said that the plan codenamed "Internal Resistance Triangles" provided for organizing in a number of cities of terroristic groups which were to assassinate Sandinistas, stage acts of subversion and attacks on major economic objects. It is planned to draw into these activities representatives of the clerical and business circles. According to Mondragon, the CIA and "contras" are using religion as a cover-up, striving to secure for themselves the support of Nicaraguan peasants. Mondragon, formerly chieftain of one of the regional commands of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces", returned to Nicaragua taking advantage of the amnesty announced by the revolutionary authorities of the Republic. The CIA is trying to overthrow the Sandinista Government and establish in the country a repressive regime headed by former officers of Somoza's National Guard, he said.

USE OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AGAINST USSR REVEALED

LD041945 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A report just issued in the Untied States bears direct evidence that American intelligence services hired large numbers of Nazi war criminals to be used against the Soviet Union after World War II. Yuriy Reshetnikov comments:

The report issued this week by the General Accounting Office of the United States Government which has perused former Nazi files specifically stated that U.S. intelligence units turned to anticommunist resources to fill the information gaps with reference to its former ally, the Soviet Union. And it become clear that the United States was willing to fill those information gaps at the expense of its professed moral principles, by hiring what was mildly described as individuals with undesirable and questionable backgrounds. Thousands of them, fleeing the wrath of the people,were quietly smuggled into the United States to become model citizens.

The current case in point is someone named Andrija Artukovic, known as the butcher of the Balkans, who as a Nazi collaborator is held responsible for 700,000 deaths in his native Yugoslavia, but he need not fear to stand trial for his criminal past. Held under arrest since last November after intense public pressure, Artukovic as of this week is a free man again. The federal judge has ruled that it would be cruel -- an unusual punishment -- to detain a senile old man.

LATE REPORT: GORBACHEV, TRUDEAU MEET IN MOSCOW

LD051321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Today Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Trudeau, an eminent politician and former prime minister of Canada. During the conversation that took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on a number of acute problems of the contemporary international situation, which concern broad circles of public opinion in countries of all continents, including the Soviet Union and Canada, because of the failure to resolve them.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out that the consistent endeavors of the Soviet Union are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, preventing the extension of the arms race to space, terminating the arms race on earth, and making the transition to the elimination of all nuclear weapons everywhere. Trudeau declared that the fundamental interests of all peoples would be served by the curtailment of the arms race, in particular in its most dangerous areas -- nuclear weapons and space weapons -- and the building up of trust, cooperation, and a broad and objective dialogue at all levels.

MOSCOW MANDARIN REPORTS ON NEW SOVIET LEADERS

OW031029 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the highest state power organ, was held in Moscow. The meeting discussed the election of a new president for the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The deputies unanimously elected Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee as president and at the same time, relieved him of the posts of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister. Shevardnadze was appointed as the Soviet foreign minister.

Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his speech, he said that the state is at a crucial juncture in deciding on immediate and long-range strategic policies and drafting a new party program to be approved by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Gorbachev said: The important tasks facing the party and the people are to strive for better economic (?efficiency), continue to improve the Soviet people's welfare, and strengthen national defense. He stressed the importance of continuously consolidating the CPSU's leading role in society.

Comrade Gorbachev said: We will continue to carry out the policy of [words indistinct] the activities of the Supreme Soviet, enhancing the role of soviets, and granting greater responsibilities to them in state affairs. He pointed out: The Supreme Soviet should more effectively use the powers stipulated in the Constitution and broad experiences in examining and solving problems in state affairs.

The Supreme Soviet meeting has begun discussion on the question of environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources. In a report on this question, Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said: The state has spent a total of about 73 billion rubles in protecting the environment over the past 9 years. Discussing the international aspects of the question, he said: Due to the fault of the United States, the arms race has intensified and will escalate into space. The danger of thermonuclear war exists, posing a grave threat to the earth's ecology. Comrade Nuriyev stressed: The Soviet Union is firmly opposed to such adventurist policy and steadfastly carries out a peace-loving policy.

AIM OF CASEY TOUR OF THAI CAMPS EXAMINED

LD040917 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- The United States is crudely interfering in the affairs of sovereign Kampuchea by openly encouraging the killers and ravishers there. This is said by the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN in its commentary on an "inspection" tour, made by CIA's Director William Casey of the camp, of Khmer counterrevolutionary gangs which have found refuge under the wing of the Thai authorities.

Answering the question as to why Casey should "inspect" the bandits who often make raids into the territory of the PRK, to sow death and destruction there, the newspaper writes that Kampucheans are killed, villages and crops set ablaze, and cattle and foodstocks destroyed according to a script prepared by CIA specialists. Gangs of Khmer reactionaries have, for a long time, been kept by Washington which has nurtured and fostered the enemies of and traitors to the Kampuchean people.

Going from the United States, the commentary says, is a heavy flow of arms, ammunition and food supplies for the counterrevolutionaries. The House Foreign Relations Committee approved recently appropriations of 5 million dollars for them. W. Casey's visit, SELSKAYA ZHIZN sums up, was evidently made not only in an order to check how American aid is spent but also to step up the terrorist and provocative activities of Khmer hirelings. Casey himself assured the bandits of his support for their activties.

The successes of people's power in Kampuchea, the commentary says in conclusion, are resented by representatives of the American Administration. Still greater resentment is caused in Washington by the successful rebuff given to the machinations of bandits and their subversive activities. The Armed Forces of the PRK, supported by the population, smash the gangs thrusting into their territory.

SOME SRV DELEGATION MEMBERS LEAVE FOR HOME

PM041525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] To Huu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Vu Quant, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, left Moscow for home 3 July. They were members of the SRV party and government delegation which has been on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government.

The Vietnamese comrades were seen off at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem was in the farewell party.

SOVIETS, VIETNAMESE CONTINUE TO SHARE STRONG TIES

OW031301 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party and government delegation, led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, has just ended. Our station commentator writes as follows:

The Soviet people have welcomed Socialist Vietnam's emissaries as their closest friends. The contacts between the representatives of the two fraternal countries in Moscow and Volgograd have been glorious manifestations of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The grand meeting on the occasion of the symbolic laying of the foundation stone for a monument to President Ho Chi Minh in Moscow has become a festival of our people's friendship, a manifestation of the great respect for the Vietnamese people, whose vanguard is the CPV.

The talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship. In these talks, both sides manifested their deep satisfaction over the unceasing development in the multiform Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, and affirmed complete identity of views on all the issues discussed. The leaders of the CPSU and CPV, and of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, informed each other of the communist and socialist construction in their respective countries, of the achievements scored, and of the remaining problems.

The Soviet people clearly understand that the Vietnamese people, under the CPV leadership, are working selflessly in their efforts to implement socialist economic reforms and firmly defend their revolutionary gains from outside interference. The Soviet side stressed the great significance of the related achievements scored by its Vietnamese friends in their efforts to resolve problems in socialist building, consolidate the united bloc of the people of the three Indochinese countries, and consolidate peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The representatives of fraternal Vietnam highly valued the Soviet people's achievements in all fields as well as their efforts in the struggle for peace and relaxation of world tension. They expressed their profound gratitude to the Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their selfless support and assistance in the past two wars of resistance against the colonialists and imperialists as well as in the present building of socialism and national defense.

In a spirit of true fraternity, the participants in the talks emphasized the determination of the CPSU and CPV, of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, to continue to consolidate and perfect the friendly and fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

One of the essential factors in Soviet-Vietnamese relationship at the present stage is economic cooperation. As stressed in the joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement, the main task at the present stage is to enhance the efficiency in cooperation, to comprehensively perfect all bilateral economic relations on a long-term basis and according to plan, to continue to develop specialized production sectors, and to implement programs with mutually beneficial objectives.

Both sides examined the implementation of the long-term program for development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV, and expressed their satisfaction over the results scored in that field.

Two years have elapsed since the signing of that program, and the results of implementation are obvious. Substantial achievements have also been achieved in the joint venture activities for oil and gas prospecting and exploitation on Vietnam's continental shelf, and it may be said now that the predictions of Soviet and Vietnamese specialists have been affirmed. Oil exists in Vietnam.

Plans are being developed to build in Vietnam large areas for specialized rubber cultivation and for the industrial processing of vegetables and fruits.

In the Soviet Union, Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has always been considered an important factor in the Soviet Union's foreign policy of socialist internationalism . And during the Kremlin talks in the just ended visit of the Vietnamese party and government delegation, the Soviet party and government delegation stated that the Soviet Union will continue to consolidate its socialist solidarity with fraternal Vietnam, providing it comprehensive assistance and support.

During the Kremlin talks, both delegations once again stated that the Soviet Union and Vietnam resolutely condemn the United States' warlike policy in the Asian-Pacific region and Washington's plans to turn the region into another arena of political and military confrontation against the socialist countries. They affirmed their adherence to the policy of turning Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation based on equality and advocated accelerated efforts conducive to the preservation of peace and security in Asia.

The Soviet and Vietnamese delegations once agian reaffirmed their statement in support of normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet side affirmed its unswerving support of the constructive efforts of Socialist Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in that direction. As stated in Comrade Gorbachev's speech at the Kremlin, the Soviet Union, as before, holds that there are no problems in Southeast Asia that cannot be resolved by political measures at the negotiation table. Therefore, we fully support the zealous efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to achieve good-neighborly and cooperative relations in Southeast Asia and turn the region into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union will continue, by all means possible, to support all countries that move in that direction.

At the conclusion of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party and government delegation, a joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement was made public. The statement, reflecting all the issues discussed at the talks, brings forth new horizons in the cooperation between our two countries in resolving the most important economic tasks in the struggle to thwart the danger of nuclear war and to oppose the imperialist policies of worsening world tension and imposing their will on other countries.

The Soviet people consider the visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party and government delegation as a new, important milestone in unceasingly promoting Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

SFRY'S MILKA PLANINC BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted by Tikhonov, Arkhipov

PM041049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Excerpt] Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, arrived in Moscow 3 July for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, M. Planinc was warmly greeted at the aircraft steps by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Present in the welcoming party were Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, and N.T. Kozlov; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs V.P. Loginov and D.S. Nikiforov; and other officials.

The welcoming party also included SFRY Ambassador to the USSR M. Drulovic and representatives of Moscow's working people.

USSR-SFRY Ties Viewed

LD032037 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, arrived today in Moscow for an official friendly visit. PRAVDA has carried the high-ranking visitor's biography. The Soviet people, PRAVDA writes, sincerely welcome Comrade Milka Planinc's visit to the Soviet Union and express their belief that the visit by the Yugoslav Government delegation will contribute to the further promotion and consolidation of friendly ties and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SFRY.

Here is a report from Belgrade by our correspondent there Aleksandr Shakin:

It has been stressed here that Soviet-Yugoslav relations have been developing in a stable and successful manner. As is known, these relations are based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and respect for an independent road of socialist development and for the two countries' differing international position. Life has confirmed the value and topicality of these principles.

The intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation has just finished its meeting in Belgrade. It was judged that by the end of the first half of the decade the value of trade between the two countries will exceed the envisaged amount and it will almost double on the last 5-year term. It is interesting that the business links between the two countries are expanding into the sphere of scientific-technical progress.

Joint ventures are envisaged to develop in five basic directions: introducing electronics into national economy, production of automation means, energy industry, creation of new material and also biotechnology. The program covers a 15-20-year period.

The Soviet Union is our biggest and most important trading partner, Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said in an interview with Radio Moscow. This corresponds to the level of friendly relations between our countries and their highly developed economic ties.

In connection with the visit by the Yugoslav head of government, Belgrade newspapers have also made reference to the forthcoming talks in Moscow which will touch upon topical international issues. In the present-day complex international situation this has aroused, it is stressed here, particular interest among the public.

TASS Interviews Planinc

LD032330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1832 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TASS) -- Yugoslav-Soviet relations have attained quite a high level of development, Milka Planinc, chairman of the Federal Executive Council (government) of the SFRY, told a TASS correspondent during an interview. These relations are based on jointly affirmed principles laid down in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement and confirmed at subsequent summit meetings between Yugoslav and Soviet leaders. These meetings always made a major contribution and provided a stimulus to the further development of our relations.

Links between the LCY and the CPSU and between sociopolitical and other organizations of the two countries are of great significance. Cooperation between republics, regions, and cities is becoming more dynamic and enriches our multilateral ties.

I would like to stress the high level attained in the development of economic relations. At present the Soviet Union holds first place among our partners in Yugoslavia's foreign trade turnover. During the current 5-year period, the total volume of trade turnover with the USSR will exceed $32 billion. This is a solid basis for the further successful development of trade and economic ties for the future. Encouraging results are provided by the qualitatively highest forms of cooperation, such specialization and cooperation in production. Cooperation in the field of science, culture, and education is also substantial.

M. Planinc further pointed out that at present the development of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation during the forthcoming 5-year period is being examined. It can be emphasized with great satisfaction that negotiations are proceeding successfully. We spoke out in favor of an expansion of economic ties on a higher qualitative level. Both parties consider scientific-technical cooperation to be particularly significant.

I consider that favorable opportunities exist for the continuation of a multilateral and constructive dialogue between the leaders of both countries on key problems of present-day international relations. The exchange of opinions on the struggle for the strengthening of peace and security, for cooperation between states and peoples on an equal footing, and for complete disarmament is very important.

In conclusion, the chairman of the Federal Executive Council expressed her conviction that all prerequisites are available for the development and enrichment of cooperation between our peoples in all spheres by joint effort.

Planinc, Gorbachev Hold Talks

PM051220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting Between M.S. Gorbachev and M. Planinc]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin 4 July between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Milka Planinc, a member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, who arrived in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During the conversation, both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many directions and stressed the steadfast desire of the CPSU and the LCY and the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to strengthen mutual understanding and mutual trust and further deepen fruitful cooperationon the basis of the principles and accords formulated in the joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents.

Readiness was expressed to continue the practice of regular meetings between the top party and state leaders of the USSR and Yugoslavia and of interparty links at different levels.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Milka Planinc positively appraised mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries as well as prospects for its enrichment with new, progressive forms.

During an exchange of opinions on pressing international problems, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the persisting complexity of the world situation urgently demands that all peace forces become still more active and interact even more closely in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear conflict arising from the dangerous actions of imperialists. Note was made during the conversation of the tangible contribution made by the socialist countries and many nonaligned states to the cause of struggle to defuse international tension, curb the arms race, and develop equitable peaceful cooperation among states. It was reaffirmed that the USSR and Yugoslavia consistently seek to ensure the attainment of these goals.

Mikhail Gorbachev told Milka Planinc about the measures being adopted to accelerate the USSR's social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and about preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

For her part, Milka Planinc briefed Mikhail Gorbachev on the pressing problems of socialist construction in Yugoslavia and the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

On behalf of the Yugoslav leadership, Milka Planinc invited Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Yugoslavia at a convenient time. Mikhail Gorbachev renewed invitations to the president of the collective presidency of Yugoslavia and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to visit the Soviet Union. The mutually acceptable dates for the visits will be agreed upon.

Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with Milka Planinc passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

TANJUG Reports Talks

LD041541 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- The official part of Milka Planinc's visit to the Soviet Union began this morning with a meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The 2-hour talk in the Kremlin was cordial, friendly, and open and concentrated on the further promotion of bilateral relations. Views were also exchanged on many topical international issues.

The meeting between the Yugoslav prime minister and the head of the Soviet party takes place at the time when Yugoslav-Soviet relations are "stable and at a high level of cooperation in various spheres," as both sides stressed. This level has been achieved due to the firm basis on which Yugoslav-Soviet relations have been developing, a basis of full equality, independence, and mutual respect. This also has wider implications, since the cooperation involves two socialist countries pursuing their own independent roads in developing socialist society and having different international positions. The fact that this reality was reiterated in today's talks between Milka Planinc and Mikhail Gorbachev undoubtedly points to the long-term prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

It was agreed during the talks that bilateral cooperation between the two countries had not only been expanded but also diversified in different spheres. This is particularly true as regards economic cooperation. To this end, initiatives were suggested for enriching cooperation through new forms, above all through specialization in industrial production.

Milka Planinc and Mikhail Gorbachev devoted particular attention to international issues, such as the complex of East-West relations and in that context relations between the two leading countries in the blocs, that is the USSR and the United States.

Both Gorbachev and Planinc expressed their views on the complex of armament and disarmament, which is one of the key issues in the present international situation. Gorbachev spoke about the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and also about his forthcoming meeting with the U.S. President on 19 and 20 November. He also made reference to the present state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which could conditionally be described as the stage of establishing a dialogue, to the difficulties which could be encountered, and to the past's negative legacies. Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated the Soviet determination to establish a dialogue and understanding, but also to preserve the existing balance in the world.

Milka Planinc also underlined the importance of the tendency to negotiate. This tendency is important not only in the sphere of political cooperation and relations, but in the sphere of economy as well. She made particular reference to the way in which the nonaligned countries regard this process. Milka Planinc stressed the nonaligned countries' great interest in the promotion of relations between the great powers since their relations have wider implications. She spoke with respect about Gorbachev's initiatives aimed at establishing a dialgue and international relaxation of tension.

The meeting in the Kremlin also touched upon the present-day economic problems affecting the world. Efforts were made to analyze the interdependence of political and economic relations. Both sides also agreed that all obstacles -- political, military, and economic ones, in particular -- should be removed in order to stimulate a faster economic development and cooperation in the world, in the interest of, primarily, the developing countries that deserve greater attention and concessions. The president of the Federal Executive Council particularly referred to the views of the Group of 77 and the nonaligned countries concerning these complex problems of today's world.

Milka Planinc renewed the invitation by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Tikhonov, Planinc Meet

LD041549 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 4 Jul 85

["In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

A wide range of questions concerning Soviet-Yugoslav relations, as well as some international questions of mutual interest were discussed at the talks that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The high level and multifaceted nature of Soviet Yugoslav relations, the consistent expansion of cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other spheres were noted with satisfaction.

The sides expressed striving to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of respect for the principles contained in jointly drafted documents adopted on the results of summit meetings.

Much attention was given to questions of further perfecting economic and scientific-technical ties. The possibilities of making more vigorous use of their most promising forms were studied. The results achieved in Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation, that is developing on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis, were positively assessed.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Milka Planinc confirmed readiness further to develop the diverse ties between the USSR and Yugoslavia proceeding from the long-term programme of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in 1981-1990.

On expressing satisfaction with the results of the exchange of views, the heads of government of the two countries expressed mutual confidence that the concluded talks will make a substantial contribution to the consistent strengthening of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and socialism.

Milka Planinc conveyed to Nikolay Tikhonov the invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. A joint communique was adopted on the results of the talks and will be published.

Tikhonov Speaks at Dinner

LD041725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Today the Soviet Government gave a dinner in the Great Hall of the Kremlin in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. With Planinc were Yugoslav officials accompanying her on her visit.

On the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Comrades Tikhonov, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Rusakov, and Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of the USSR state committees; and other officials. A speech was made at the dinner by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

We assess the visit by the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council to the Soviet Union, he said in part, as an important event in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. This friendly visit and the talks that have been held today allow us to say that there is mutual interest in further strengthening and expanding the all-around ties existing between our countries. This gives rise to profound satisfaction.

Comrade Tikhonov stressed that the main thing that determines our relations has been and remains the broad coincidence of the essential interests of the two countries' peoples. This is reflected primarily in their devotion to the cause of socialism and peace.

Soviet people welcome the widening of Soviet-Yugoslav ties and today in a conversation with Comrade Planinc, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev reaffirmed the immutability of our friendly course in relations with Yugoslavia on the basis of jointly formulated principles.

Our main joint task is to arrange this cooperation in such a way that Soviet-Yugoslav ties are of even greater assistance in resolving the major questions of the socioeconomic development of our countries. This means that they should above all help to accelerate the rate of scientific-technical progress and contribute to the rational and more effective utilization of the enormous resources we possess.

In the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism, Comrade Tikhonov observed, the Soviet Union considers that its foremost task is to preserve and consolidate in every way joint activity and cooperation with other socialist countries. Our solidarity is an important factor of peace, whose significance it is difficult to overestimate.

The shared interest of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY in the consolidation of peace and socialism and their desire to strengthen friendship and promote equitable mutually beneficial cooperation is a sound basis for strengthening Soviet-Yugoslav relations. We hope that the visit to the USSR by the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council will make a significant contribution to this.

In conclusion, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov expressed his wish for the prosperity and progress of the fraternal peoples of Socialist Yugoslavia and for the health and success of Milka Planinc and of all Yugoslav comrades present at the dinner. He spoke in favor of strengthening and developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Yugoslavia. Milka Planinc made a speech in reply. The speeches by Comrades Tikhonov and Planinc were listened to with attention and greeted with applause. The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, Milka Planinc visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. With a minute's silence she paid her respects to the memory of the creator of the CPSU and the founder of the first socialist state in the world. The guest paid a tribute of great respect to Soviet fighters who fell in the fight against fascism on behalf of peace in the whole world and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. Milka Planinc was accompanied by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Planinc Dinner Speech

LD041728 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- The USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have created a solid, time-tested basis for mutual relations. This is the jointly adopted principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, equality and mutual benefit, non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for each other's distinctive features, said Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. She was speaking at a dinner in the Kremlin today given in her honour by the Soviet Government. The "spirit of the Belgrade Declaration, whose 30th anniversary we have recently marked, and of the Moscow Statement and declaration are indispensable for our mutual relations, for their further successful development. It has become a component part of the common consciousness, was strengthened and asserted at all of our meetings.

"The results are evident in all areas of our cooperation. We have scored considerable achievements by common efforts in the field of the economy, science and technology, education and culture, and in other areas of cooperation," Milka Planinc said.

"We realise how much the present-day international situation has complicated and sharpened," she said. "The arms race is continuing, the conflicts and seats of tensions remain unsettled, and the crisis in the international economic relations has reached a scale that is disastrous to the stability of the international economic relations.

"Peace and security cannot be preserved through the stockpiling of weapons by various confronting sides in the world," Milka Planinc stressed.

"There is a growing awareness in the world that the adverse trends should be stopped, ways and forms of life of the peoples in conditions of greater security, for their successful development should be found.

"We highly appreciate any initiatives and any steps serving the cause of real disarmament, the cause of peace and security. This is our principled stand, that we hold also on the Soviet Union's initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev. We are confident that these initiatives deserve greater attention from the international community."

"It is hard to overestimate the significance for Europe of maintaining the process of the European Security and Cooperation Conference," Milka Planinc noted. "The principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, whose tenth anniversary we will soon mark, can strengthen trust and cooperation, contribute towards relaxation of tensions only on condition of their comprehensive implementation in all of their parts. Acting within the framework of the group of non-aligned and neutral countries, Yugoslavia will further make all-round efforts for the attainment of tangible results at the upcoming stage of work of the conference in Stockholm.

"We have always put to the foreground the United Nations Organisation as a universal factor for the resolution of the world problems, contributing to preserving peace, strengthening security and broadening cooperation among nations."

"At present, the real and sole possibility in the world is to restore detente so as to make it universal and mandatory to all", Milka Planinc stressed.

Planinc Departs for Tambov

LD051136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Today Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, left Moscow for Tambov. She is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport she was seen off by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ALBANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

PM031615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Albania: ATA report"]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Jun -- The ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY reports that a routine session of Albania's National Assembly has been held here. Deputies discussed trade services and construction in rural areas.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITY

PM031842 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Powerless Spite"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul -- The enemies of socialist Poland in the West, above all in the United States and the other NATO countries, are resorting to various methods to undermine the Polish state system, weaken its economy, and disunite the Polish people, ZOLINIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

In the scheme of the U.S. and NATO strategists, the newspaper notes, the presence of an economically and politically weak Poland ought to lead to a considerable weakening of Warsaw Pact positions and to the implementation of the revanchist aspirations being nurtured on the Rhine. The West's anti-Polish activity is part of the "crusade" against communism announced by Washington.

Certain forces in the West mask their subversive schemes regarding Poland with hypocritical slogans about "freedom" and "democracy." There is also no lack of playing on religious feelings.

Everyone whipping up the psychological warfare against Poland should know that their perfidious plans are doomed to failure.

TASS CITES FRENCH MEDIA ON GORBACHEV VISIT

LD041314 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 4 TASS -- The mass media here announced as the chief news the coming visit to France by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Telecaster of TF-1 programme quoted in this connection the pronouncement of French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas that France wishes its relations with the USSR to be "normal and privileged." The telecaster noted that the forthcoming visit of the Soviet leader shows that the Soviet Union has an obvious interest, a political interest in consolidating relations with France, in improving bilateral Franco-Soviet relations.

The newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS points out that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand is to be held before the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. In the opinion of the newspaper of the French business circles LES ECHOS this shows that the Soviet leader pays special attention to France.

U.S., UK HOLD 'SECRET TALKS' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD032010 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] London July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev reports:

Secret talks were held here recently between a U.S. delegation and representatives of the British Defence Ministry and the Foreign Office. According to the NEW STATESMAN weekly, matters aimed at coordinating Washington's and London's efforts in chemical war conditions were discussed at the talks.

The weekly points out that the White House would like to win West European countries' support for its programme for a build-up of the arsenals of chemical weapons, and, in particular, the stocks of binary shells which, in line with U.S. plans, are to be sited in Europe.

Such aims, judging by everything, find understanding with the Tory Cabinet. NEW STATESMAN reports that a supersecret special ministerial committee has been set up in London and is considering the question of the creation by Britain of its own stocks of chemical weapons of neuro-paralytic effect. The Conservative government, acting in the role of Washington's main partner for preparation for chemical warfare, holds exercises of British troops on a regular basis. Chemical attacks are practiced during the exercises. The secret Appleton laboratory is functioning at Porton Down. The laboratory engages in the development and testing of various types of chemical weapons. Besides, as the local press reports, an intensive development of new techniques in the tactics of the conduct of chemical war is under way at the Staff College of Britain's land forces at Camberley.

TASS REPORTS, COMMENTS ON FRG BUDGET, REVANCHISM

Defense To Get 'Lion's Share'

LD030911 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Bonn July TASS [dateline as received] -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

A draft state budget for 1986 adopted by the Government of the FRG and introduced at a press conference here today by Gerhard Stoltenberg, minister of finance, is drawn up so as to ensure a speeded-up build-up of arms and of superprofits for monopolies. Just like in previous years, the Ministry of Defence will get a lion's share of budget appropriations. The budget expenditures will grow by more than three per cent on this year and will for the first time exceed the 50,000-million mark. Taking into account military expenditures concealed in the appropriations for other ministries, they will amount, according to press estimates, to an aggregate of over 70,000 million marks.

Increased Support for Revanchism

LD031659 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 3 Jul 85

["Billions for Provocations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- By TASS commentator Lev Aksenov: The West German Government has adopted a draft state budget for 1986. Allocations to the so-called Ministry for Inter-German Relations have sharply increased -- by 22 per cent. This Bonn department is a source of funds for numerous revenge-seeking "Land Associations" which receive handsome sums for waging provocative campaigns.

The material base of Bonn's policy of connivance at rvanchist machinations was thus made stronger. This has logic of its own -- if highly-placed West German officials, including ministers, assure the revenge-seekers of solidarity time and again, the rise in financial handouts to them becomes only natural.

One should not think that the revenge-seekers are short of funds. Last year alone, "Land Associations" received more than 613,000 marks from the ministry only for administrative spending. Besides, large sums flow from land and communal authorities. Only this year, Bonn patrons set aside for the "Land Associations" about a milion marks as "additional subsidies" for a campaign to mark the "40th anniversary of expulsion."

All signs indicate that the powerful revanchist lobby in the West German capital decided to prove its adherence to the instigatory activity of those who have not abandoned the attempts to recarve the political map of Europe. Such actions contradict official assurances of the intention to facilitate the process of detente and development of international cooperation.

Kohl Denies Revanchism

LD04200 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Bonn July 4 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here today the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl dwelt on a number of foreign policy questions, in particular concerning the FRG's relations with the GDR and other socialist countries of Europe. While stating Bonn's striving to improve relations with these states he at the same time confirmed Bonn's old postulates of the cold war times. The chancellor again spoke about the supposedly "open German question" saying that for him recognition of GDR citizenship was out of the question although the GDR, as is known, is an independent, sovereign state.

Helmut Kohl repeated once again his thesis that the post-war borders put on record in the FRG's treaties with Poland and other neighbouring states supposedly "are not obligatory" for some future "united Germany". Contrary to logic the chancellor contended that "there is no revanchism in the FRG" and that all this is an "invention of Eastern propaganda".

U.S., NATO BUILDUP IN BELGIUM DISCUSSED

PM041226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Belgium and the Pentagon"]

[Text] Brussels, Jul -- The North Atlantic bloc's implementation of a large-scale program for the modernization of NATO's infrastructure is leading to Belgium's stepped up dependence on the U.S militarists. According to this program, the implementation of which will cost Belgium alone more than 20.6 billion francs over the next 6 years, new U.S. military bases will be built here and old ones expanded. According to the Belgian Communists' newspaper DRAPEAU ROUGE, reserve bases and storage facilities will be built in Zutendaal and Grobbendonk for U.S. troops which are due to be transported to Western Europe in the event of a conflict.

Expansion is also due at military installations at Jehonville, Saint Hubert, Chievres, and several other locations. The Pentagon has acquired the right for the U.S. Air Force to use two more Belgian Air Force bases. Construction work is in progress at various airfields to build additional reinforced hangars for U.S. aircraft already stationed here and also for U.S. Air Force reserves that may be sent to Europe.

Widespread construction work is in progress at the Florennes Air Force Base, where the first 16 of the 48 cruise nuclear missiles due for deployment in Belgium in accordance with NATO plans have already been installed. In particular, camouflaged bunkers are being erected beneath the cruise missile launch installations.

DRAPEAU ROUGE notes that the NATO strategists are assigning Belgium the role of a "corridor" for transporting reinforcements from across the ocean to the "front." NATO pipelines supplying the military bases with fuel criss-cross the country's territory. It is also here that numerous U.S. and NATO military installations are sited : airfields, arms and combat equipment stores, communication centers, and command posts including the headquarters of General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe. Major subunits of the allied armies are also stationed here. Furthermore, according to DRAPEAU ROUGE, the U.S. military presence in Belgium is constantly growing and the various militarist installations are being used to their maximum capacity.

The press notes that U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit to Belgium, which ended a few days ago, pursued the very same goal -- to involve the country even more closely in the implementation of the North Atlantic bloc's militarist programs.

Belgium's obvious involvement in the orbit of U.S. and NATO military preparations is generating anxiety and protest among the local peace-loving public. According to various public opinion polls, up to 80 percent of the Belgian people are against the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals in their country, and even in Europe as a whole, and also against the deployment of new U.S. cruise missiles here. Hundreds of Belgian municipalities have proclaimed their territory to be a nuclear-free zone. Mass antiwar demonstrations are being held in many large cities. The Belgians want to ensure that the funds wasted on militarist preparations are channeled into the struggle against unemployment, the search for ways out of the economic crisis, and social needs.

The problems of the struggle for peace and real security and against the unrestrained military race are occupying a prominent position in the election campaign that has begun in Belgium. The major opposition parties have already declared that they are in favor of curbing the arms race, while some of them, such as like the Flemish Socialist Party, declare that they would include the struggle against missiles in their government program if they were to come to power.

GREEK CP STATEMENT URGES EEC WITHDRAWAL

LD031416 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 3 TASS -- The Communist Party of Greece will cooperate with all progressive forces which oppose a greater integration within the EEC framework and which work for peace, disarmament and cooperation in Europe, for equitable international relations, says a statement by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. The statement was adopted at a session devoted to the consideration of the results of the EEC summit meeting in Milan.

The greater Western European capitalist integration in the legislative, political, military and economic spheres and a restriction of the veto right, the statement says, will have negative consequences for Greece since this meets the interests of the more developed member states of the Common Market.

The document stresses that a withdrawal from the EEC is a decisive condition for ensuring national independence, safeguarding of the national economy and democracy.

PORTUGUESE CP COMMENTS ON ASSEMBLY DISSOLUTION

LD041323 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] The dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, the upcoming parliamentary elections, and the resignation of part of the government are evidence of the victory scored by the Portuguese people and all the country's democratic forces. This is contained in a statement issued in Lisbon by the Portuguese Communist Party after a meeting of its Political Commission. The reaction has not laid down its arms, the statement goes on to say. Staying in power in the meantime, the present government is hatching plans to mount a drive against the gains of the April revolution.

Portuguese Communists will do their utmost so that parliament does not pass a government bill seeking to revise the electoral law which, if approved, could provide advantages to the Socialists and Social Democrats in the coming elections.

The Portuguese Communist Party Political Commission's statement points out that the Assembly of the Republic, whose dissolution has been announced officially, does not, in fact, have the right to approve documents so important to the destinies of the country and millions of workers as the new house rent law and the ratification of the treaty of Portugal's accession to the Common Market.

ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN DISCUSSES AGREEMENTS

LD31449 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- There are vast potentialities for a vigorous expansion and deepening of business relations between the USSR and Italy in the chemical and other allied industries, a TASS correspondent was told by Giorgio Porta, plenipotentiary administrator of the Italian "Montedison" concern.

During my first visit to Moscow in the office of co-chairman of the mixed working group for cooperation in the chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries, he continued, fruitful talks were held with the Soviet partners, in which they reaffirmed the Soviet Union's wish to develop business ties with the Italian firms. Much attention was devoted to scientific-technical ties, which are a basis for deepening long-term economic and business cooperation.

The activities of many years of the "Montedison" concern in the Soviet market are a good example of such an approach, said Giorgio Porta. The ties in science and technology are one of the main trends. The results of joint developments become more often than not a prerequisite for the development of new trends of economic and trade cooperation.

Experts of Soviet organisations and of "Montedison" have developed, for example, a technology for the production of polycarbonates, as a result of which talks have started on the construction in the USSR with the Italian concern's participation of enterprises for the manufacture of that product. The partners may market this technology also in the third countries. The same concerns also the project in connection with the development of the production of H-acid, whose technology is also a joint development.

Giorgio Porta said that the partners are completing technical talks to build in the USSR a polyolefin complex on a turn-key basis by a consortium including "Montedison" and ENI [National Hydrocarbon Corporation]. This project is the first ever instance when Italy's two biggest companies appear jointly. On top of that talks are being conducted also on other projects.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-SPANISH CONSULTATIONS -- Moscow July 2 TASS -- Soviet-Spanish political consultations took place at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on July 1 and 2, during which the sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of international problems. The issues discussed included, in particular, those of universal security, detente and disarmament as well as international cooperation in social, economic and legal fields. The consultations involved V.F. Petrovskiy, a member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, Yu.M. Rybakov, head of the Treaties Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, F. Villar, director-general of the Board of International Organizations and Conferences of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, J.L. Xifra de Ocerin, Spain's ambassador to the USSR, and other high-ranking officials of the foreign ministries of the two countries. F. Villar and J. L. Xifra de Ocerin were received by N.S. Ryzhov, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 2 Jul 85 LD]

IRANIAN SPEAKER SAID TO PROCURE ARMS IN PRC

LD031723 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut July 3 TASS -- A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), has ended his visit to China. The press points out that this was the first Iranian visit at such a high level to the PRC. According to reports reaching here, the speaker of the Iranian parliament was received by Chairman of the PRC Li Xiannian and other Chinese leaders and held talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. It is pointed out in journalistic circles that although the visit was described by the sides as successful, the Iranians have not succeeded in getting a public statement from the Chinese leadership in support of the Iranian stand on the Iran-Iraq war. Nevertheless, as is pointed out here, there is ground to believe that during his stay in Beijing A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani got consent from the Chinese side to cooperation in the military field, in particular, supplies to Iran of some types of weapons and military equipment in exchange for the sale to China of Iranian oil on favourable terms.

EGYPT-USSR TRADE EXPECTED TO INCREASE 10-15 PERCENT

LD032209 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Soviet-Egyptian talks for the widening of bilateral trade are taking in Cairo. A 5-year agreement is expected to be signed providing for increasing trade between the Soviet Union and Egypt between 10-15 percent every year. The volume of Egyptian exports to the Soviet Union last year totaled 302 million Egyptian pounds. Observers point to Egypt's great interest in increasing the volume of exports to the Soviet Union which has a very large market. Moreover, Egyptian exported goods, including the manufactured goods, have been for the past 20 years exempted from customs dusty so as to encourage the development of the national industry and other branches of the national economy in Egypt and in other developing countries. In addition, the Soviet Union trades with Egypt and with other countries on a long-term basis in order to make it possible to plan the economic development in the Arab countries soundly. There is another aspect that is no less important and explains the reason for Egypt's greater interest and the interest of the other Arab countries in expanding trade with the Soviet Union, namely that the Soviet Union exports to the Arab countries much of the very essential commodities at fixed and reasonable prices. These include modern industrial equipment, raw materials, and foodstuffs [word indisintct] in the world market. For instance Egypt buys from the Soviet Union chemical industry products, cement, coke, various machines, and timber, as well as frozen fish.

U.S. BASES IN OMAN, MIDEAST PREPARATIONS VIEWED

GF041600 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, (?we have seen) two recent reports neither of which can be kept from the attention of interested parties in the Persian Gulf region. The first report says clearly that the United States has spent $265 million to refurbish and modernize military bases in Oman and has greatly increased its battle readiness for possible military intervention in the region.

These four air and naval military bases can now handle and service U.S. fighters and transport aircraft and various warships. The bases are not only active in servicing the force currently in the Indian Ocean but will also be ready for the planes and war ships which will be sent to the Persian Gulf by the United States.

A second report notes that the Omani Armed Forces have held the largest military maneuvers in the history of the country. During the maneuvers, they used U.S. military equipment and the bases that the Americans have refurbished.

One of the goals of these military games, the scenario of which was written by U.S. experts, was to maintain military control of the Hormuz Straits. Washington's deep (?love) for Oman which is located at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, is part of the U.S. Government's plan which deal with the increase in military preparedness and presence in this strategic region.

The main agent in realizing this program is CENTCOM. The theater of operations for this command covers a wide region from Egypt to Pakistan to Kenya in the south. The Persian Gulf countries including Iran fall within this command. CENTCOM has a large number of military bases and staging points and the 250,000 strong aggressive RDF forces. According to the NEW YORK TIMES, CENTCOM pays special attention to the Persian Gulf region. For example, units of Marines and naval forces which form part of the RDF have carried out practice landing operations in areas which have weather and terrain similar to the countries of the Near and Middle East. The newspaper notes that the CENTCOM currently can quickly deploy 12,500 Marines who can fight for a month without support into a war in the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon believes that this is not enough and is currently putting a plan into effect to add another 4,000 military personnel to this group by November. This is planned to increase to some 50,000 later. In order to move such an immense number of soldiers to the Persian Gulf, the United States is not only refurbishing the present bases, but is also looking for new military bases in the region.

Unfortunately we have to say that some of the countries in the Persian Gulf region are welcoming Washington in this respect and giving it various military concessions. According to the Kuwaiti weekly (?AL-TALI'AH), the United States has been able to get such concessions from the UAE and plans to start construction of a number of military bases in Ra's al-Khaymah.

There is no doubt that the appearance of another large U.S. military base in the area is gravely dangerous to the countries of the region since according to the Pentagon experts, one of the reasons for the failure of the operation to land a group of terrorists close to Tabas in Iran in 1980 was the lack of any base close to the Persian Gulf.

The weekly justly writes that the United States plans to increase its military presence. Such plans are pregnant with serious dangers for the countries in the Persian Gulf and for their independence and national sovereignty. The article stresses that the countries of the Persian Gulf must oppose imperialist plans in the strongest terms and demand the end to Washington's interference in their internal affairs and an end to any new U.S. bases in the region.

TASS: COUP IN GUINEA BY EX-PRIME MINISTER

LD050455 Moscow TASS in English 0449 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 5 TASS -- News agencies report with reference to Radio Conakry that a coup d'etat took place in Guinea last night.

The power in that West African country was taken by Colonel Diarra Traore, former prime minister of the Republic of Guinea. As was announced over the radio, the government headed by the president of Guinea, Colonel Lansana Conte, who had come to power as a result of a military coup in April 1984, was deposed. The prime minister's post filled by Colonel Traore after the April coup had been abolished by the president in December last year.

The present coup occurred in the absence of President Conte who had earlier left for Lome, the capital of Togo, to attend a meeting of the leaders of the West African economic community member states.

SOVIET PLANES FLY EXPANDED ROUTES IN ETHIOPIA

PM031514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Flights of Friendship and Aid"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Jun -- The Aeroflot aircraft sent by the Soviet Union to aid Ethiopia in overcoming the consequences of the drought have opened up a new air route in this country. An "air bridge" linking the port of Aseb in eastern Ethiopia with the Gambela region in the west via the Abyssinian uplands has started operating.

This region, situated in Ilubabor, the westernmost Ethiopian province, is one of the resettlement centers for drought victims. Gambela, with its fertile land and stable climate, was long an inaccessible spot. In order to reach it, it was necessary to travel along a great deal of winding, uneven, and dangerous mountain roads. The revolutionary authorities commenced road construction there and in recent years of winding, uneven, and dangerous mountain roads. The revolutionary authorities commenced road construction there and in recent years there has been a good land route to Gambela. Now in Gambela, construction of a new runway capable of handling even our Antonov transports has just finished. They are starting to ship cargo here from Aseb for those who have been resettled after enduring the stern tests of the drought.

The Soviet air detachment has been working in Ethiopia since last November. In this time, aircraft and helicopters marked "Aeroflot" have flown more than 7,000 hours over Ethiopian territory, participating in the work to aid seven of the country's provinces. Now Ilubabor has been added to the list, following hard on the heels of Harerge Province, where a group of our helicopters carried out an operation to save people who had encountered circumstances other than the drought. [floods]

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN CONGO

PM031822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Jun -- A CPSU delegation headed by F.M. Kulikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Penza CPSU Obkom, was in Congo 19-27 June in line with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT).

During its stay in Congo, the delegation met and had talks with leading PCT Central Committee workers on questions of the development and strengthening of cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT, exchanged experiences on problems of party building, and toured the country.

As the concluding joint statement points out, the Congolese side made a high assessment of the CPSU's political and organizational activity and its experience of party building. The CPSU and PCT representatives noted the successful development of bilateral relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Congo and the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT. During the talks, agreement was reached on continuing and developing cooperation between the two parties.

Touching on the international situation, the sides expressed concern at the deterioration of the situation in the world as a result of the course pursued by imperialist circles headed by the United States of building up the arms race and militarizing space. The need to unite all progressive forces in the struggle against the policy of aggression and violence, against imperialism, and for the sake of peace and social progress was stressed in this connection.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY OFFICIALS VISIT USSR

PM031608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance with Experience"]

[Text] A delegation from the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] headed by (Alemu Abeba), member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the WPE Central Committee Central Auditing Commission, was in the Soviet Union 17-24 June.

The Ethiopian comrades acquainted themselves with the work experience of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and of party commissions of local CPSU organs and visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises in Moscow city and oblast. The delegation's members laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

The delegation was received by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee party control committee.

The delegation had conversations with I.S. Gustov and M.A. Ponomarev, deputy chairmen of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and with V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow party Obkom.

The guests from Ethiopia emphasized the great significance for the young WPE of Leninist principles of organizing the monitoring and verification of the implementation of the rich experience of work by the CPSU's monitoring organs.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON RENEWING CUBAN TIES

LD041505 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro July 4 TASS -- Brazil is considering re-establishing diplomatic ties with Cuba and may shortly take a decision on this matter, President Jose Sarney of Brazil said at a press conference here. He expressed himself in favour of broader ties with Latin American countries on the basis of friendship and cooperation. This is the time of maturity for the foreign policy of Latin American countries, the time when we should be united and deal with our problems by joint efforts, the president stressed. The situation in Central America, Jose Sarney said, is giving all Latin American states cause for great concern. Brazil expresses full support for the efforts of the countries of the Contadora Group to find ways of a peaceful settlement of the problems of the region. At present the foreign ministry of Brazil keeps in touch with the foreign ministries of other Latin American countries and is prepared to study any concrete proposal for assisting the Contadora Group with its mission.

The president of Brazil denounced the policy of apartheid pursued by the South African regime and expressed solidarity with African states waging struggle against racism.

Speaking of the problem of foreign debt the president stressed that Brazil will not agree to any subordination to international organizations involving intereference in the policy which the government intends to pursue with an eye to the needs of the country's economic development. Jose Sarney described as "difficult" the talks held with the International Monetary Fund and said again that his government would not accept any terms infringing the national sovereignty of Brazil.

Turning to domestic problems the president dwelt in detail on the government-announced agrarian transformations was irreversible and could not be stopped by any threats or violence. We intend to carry through these reforms on a democratic basis and within the framework of the operating legislation, Jose Sarney stressed.

CASTRO CHAIRS 12TH PLENARY MEETING OF CUBAN CP

LD031211 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 3 TASS -- The 12th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba has been held here. It was chaired by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro. The plenary meeting discussed preparations for the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and pointed out the good organization of the party meetings on all the levels preceding the congress and the high activity of their participants.

At the same time, taking into account the need to work out major party documents, primarily the program of the party, which are first to be discussed at party meetings, the plenary meeting decided to postpone the third party congress to February 4-7, 1986. The plenary meeting approved the draft agenda of the congress.

The plenary meeting analyzed the results of the socio-economic development of the country in 1984, the implementation of the 1985 plan, as well as the drawing up of plans for the coming year and the five-year plan period. Its participants pointed out the steady improvement of the style and methods of economic management and the growth of exactingness in work. Fidel Castro spoke at the closing of the plenary meeting.

GROMYKO CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

Party Decisions Reaffirmed

PM040953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 July 85 Morning Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session" -- TASS headline]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 3 July. Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, and Vasiliy Kuznetsov spoke at the session.

Participants in the session welcomed with profound satisfaction the points of the CPSU Central Committee July 1985 Plenum and the decisions of the just-ended session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which continue and develop our party's political course toward speeding up socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress, perfecting socialist democracy, consolidating discipline, organization and order, and toward activating the creative ability of the masses in implementing the creative tasks set by the party.

The Supreme Soviet and its Presidium constantly keep at the center of their attention the implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, key problems of state, economic and sociocultural construction, strengthening the country's defense capability, and the struggle for peace and the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

At the same time, it was noted at the session that now, on the threshhold of the 27th CPSU Congress, a whole complex of new and important tasks face the country. The soviets of people's deputies of all levels have a great role to play in their implementation. They are called upon to more fully and consistently implement the powers entrusted to them, and to persistently and purposefully strive to meet the urgent requirements of the working people. The soviets can and must make an even greater contribution to carrying out the food program, to expanding production and raising the quality of consumer goods, and to solving other social and economic problems.

The soviets are urged to organically link the functions of adopting state decisions, the organization of their execution, and to monitor the implementation of these decisions. This has prime importance for all links of Soviet representative bodies, which must live a full-blooded life, unite the masses of the working people around them, and draw them more widely into active participation in managing the affairs of society and the state.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved fully and in their entirety the points of the CPSU Central Committee July 1985 Plenum, which are directed toward further enhancing the role of soviets of people's deputies in the political system of Soviet society, and accepted them for strict guidance and execution. The presidiums of the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics are instructed to ensure further activation of the work of soviets of people's deputies, a fuller and more consistent utilization by them of their powers, and an increase in their accountability for the state of affairs in the localities. The particular attention of the soviets is drawn to thoroughly satisfying the needs and requirements of the working people, fulfilling the food program, organizing the production of consumer goods by all industrial enterprises irrespective of departmental jurisdiction, tackling social issues, stepping up political-educational and mass-culture work among the population, and the need to persistently strive for consistently carrying out the party's line toward strengthening law and order, and improving organization, discipline, and responsibility.

TV Shows Leaders

LD032258 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 3 July as the second item in the "Vremya" newscast carries a video report on today's Supreme Soviet Presidium session chaired by Gromyko. As the announcer reports on the work of the session, the accompanying video provides a number of shots of the participants. Gromyko sits at the head of a table with Gorbachev and Kuznetsov on his immediate left and right respectively. As the report continues, Gromyko and Kuznetsov are briefly shown standing at they address the session. During further shots, Gromyko and Gorbachev are shown standing as they speak.

The seating order of the participants is as follows: On Gromyko's left, Kuznetsov, Grishin, Mentesashvili, Polyakov and other, largely unidentified, figures who also include Ryutel, Slyunkov, Mishin, Shakirov, Gitalov, Tereshkova and Yegorov. To Gromyko's right sit Gorbachev, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Terebilov and other, largely unidentified, figures who also include Sarkisov, Yazkuliyev, Usmankhodzhayev and Shalayev.

LEVIN ON USSR FOREIGN POLICY, GORBACHEV VISITS

LD041917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] The mass media are devoting a great deal of attention to the results on the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Newspapers and radio broadcasts have noted that the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy was confirmed at the session. Here's Viktor Levin with a commentary:

[Levin] This year is rich in jubilees such as the 40th anniversary of the victory, the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter and the 10th anniversary of the successful conclusion of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and the question has often arisen of how, and at what level, these events should be marked. For example, at the moment, much is being said about who is preparing to go to Helsinki. Of course, this is no superfluous question, for one's attitude toward anniversaries is one's attitude toward events that have left a big mark on history.

However, it is not enough merely to remember the past. In our tense time it is extremely important not only to ascertain, but also to develop everything positive that has been achieved in the past. Above all, it is a question of the spirit of concord and cooperation as expressed in the historical documents of 1945, in the UN Charter and in the decisions of the three-power Potsdam Conference. It is also a question of developing and intensifying the process of detente which was so vividly reflected in the Helsinki Final Act. And it is precisely toward these ends that the Soviet Union is acting in a consistent and principled way.

The main directions of our country's present foreign policy were clearly set out at the CPSU Central Committee's April Plenum. At a very recent meeting with metallurgical workers in Dnepropetrovsk Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke about them, too. These directions have also been ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. It is important to note that the tasks in question here are being consistently implemented. We need only take a look at this week's events. The principal and paramount line of the Soviet Union's foreign policy -- the development and intensification of friendship and cooperation with the socialist states -- is reflected in the visit to the USSR by an SRV party and government delegation, which has just ended, and by the beginning of talks with Comrade Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

The annoucement of Comrade Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to France in October and of his meeting in November with U.S. President Reagan shows that we see political dialogue as a genuine path to the solution of the problems concerning our relations with the capitalist states. Taking into account the present state of Soviet-American relations, the very fact that a meeting has been agreed is arousing enormous interest. To judge by foreign press reports, considerable hopes are being placed on this meeting. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power in order to bring about the hopes of all human beings -- to live in a peaceful world, without wars and without destructive weapons on earth or in space. A firm and stable peace can and must be ensured. In its foreign policy the Soviet Union proceeds from and is guided by this.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY

PM030949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cadres' Experience and Knowledge for the Party's Cause"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of professors, teachers, students, and postgraduates of the party's leading educational institution devoted to the latest graduation was held 28 June at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, scientists, and representatives of the capital's public were in the presidium.

The meeting was opened by Professor R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the academy. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected honorary presidium. The gathering was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he warmly and cordially congratulated the graduates on their successful graduation from the academy and conveyed to them wishes for great successes in work and for prosperity and happiness.

This graducation from the Academy of Social Sciences is taking place at a special time, Ye.K. Ligachev said. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions are having a profound impact on all spheres of Soviet society. They mark a turning point in the country's development, stir the people, and further strengthen in them the feeling of historical optimism. A steep, decisive shift has begun toward overcoming the negative trends which accumulated in the economy and in social life in the late seventies and early eighties.

At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, the party demonstrated with new force that it does not avoid urgent socioeconomic problems but boldly tackles them. Within a short period the Central Committee and the government have adopted decisions on a range of social issues affecting the vital interests of the broad working masses. Party organizations, trade unions, and the Komsomol are working with great persistence and principledness to step up discipline and responsibility and to strengthen order in production and everyday life. The front of active struggle against antisocial phenomena is broadening. Sharing Soviet people's alarm at the growth within society of the dangerous social evils of drunkenness and alcoholism, the party has launched an upcompromising struggle against them. In the economic sphere, too, a number of major decisions have been made aimed at developing leading sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of scientific-technical progress was convincing proof that the party is resolutely tackling the most complex problems. In terms of the magnitude and novelty of the problems it raised and the breadth of their scope and the composition of those taking part, it undoubtedly occupies a leading place among the most important sociopolitical events in the country's life.

The innovative report delivered at the conference by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the speeches by those taking part presented an impressive picture of the tremendous successes achieved by the Land of the Soviets in a historically brief time. At the same time a realistic assessment of the state of affairs in the economy was given and there were open and frank talks about urgent questions. Along with comprehensive analysis of fundamental problems which Soviet society is encountering, the conference indicated real ways and means of building up the tempo of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Speaking of the profound scientific foundations of the CPSU's policy, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed: Our party is a party of scientific communism. All its activity in restructuring society is based on the achievements and conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory. Since it was created, and especially since it became a ruling party, the CPSU has performed all its work in alliance with science, on the firm basis of scientific data. That is how it has always been. But now that our society has entered a period of qualitative advances and revolutionary changes in the economy, the CPSU must show itself even more as the party of scientific-technical progress. Essentially this is what was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee conference. The changes that the conference outlined in the sphere of the economy, the speaker continued, will take place within the framework of scientific socialism without any divergence toward a "market economy" or private enterprise. All kinds of fabrications which have spread in the West recently on this score have been revealed as totally unfounded. The Central Committee conference reaffirmed that our path lies through the all-around consolidation of centralized planning with the simultaneous expansion of independence and the enhancement of enterprises' responsibility, through financial autonomy and the use of commodity-money relationships in accordance with the socialist method of production.

In our country the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is effected without cutting back social programs, with full employment, in the interests of the people and the improvement of their material welfare and the enrichment of their spiritual life. This is our fundamental difference from the countries of the capitalist world, where the means of resolving economic problems are sought mostly through reducing expenditure on social measures. Scientific-technical progress in the West is throwing tens of thousands of people onto the street to swell the millions-strong armies of unemployed.

The U.S. Administration's attempts to undermine the Soviet economy by intensifying the arms race are also doomed to failure. The implementation of the line outlined by the Central Committee April Plenum toward accelerating our socioeconomic development will make it possible to make the economy still stronger, Soviet people's well-being still greater, and the country's defense still more reliable.

The successful implementation of all our plans, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, depends directly on the selection, placement, and education of leading cadres. In our day all Lenin's demands on cadres fully retain and are even enhancing their importance. Nonetheless, I should like to highlight here one feature of a leader -- the ability to find and implement innovatory approaches toward problems.

People are needed who know how to find unorthodox, really creative solutions and, no less important, know how to implement them. The party has always displayed and continues to display special concern for cadres' ideological and moral nature. Experience shows that all kinds of violations and abuses by leaders are most frequently perpetrated where party control over cadres' activity has been slackened. The party firmly states that not a single party organization, not a single worker, can remain outside control. That is the norm of our life.

Their attitude toward criticism is an important criterion for assessing leading cadres. Many leaders treat it in a businesslike way, skillfully eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed, and persistently seek to improve the situation. At the same time there are also those who obviously lack a self-critical and businesslike approach. They radiate a complacent optimism in which, as V.I. Lenin said, there nothing more than mediocrity. This disease must be cured by criticism from above and below. The improvement of the style of work and the assertion of the principle of collective leadership are impossible without criticism and self-criticism. And everything which hampers its development must be most resolutely eliminated.

In addition to the large amount of work to train cadres for our country, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, with every passing year the academy is also increasing its contribution to the training of party workers for the socialist community. Addressing the academy graduates who are citizens of the socialist countries, the speaker stated that the CPSU intends to continue to do everything in its power to expand collaboration with the socialist states and to enhance the role and influence of socialism in world affairs. Now planning the in-depth transformation of Soviet society's economic and managerial structures, the CPSU constantly has in mind the interests of world socialism and is seeking to ensure that our activity in the socioeconomic and ideological spheres has a beneficial effect on the development of all socialist countries.

The speaker then dwelled on the activity of the academy collective. He noted that under present conditions, when national economy specialists are being widely promoted to party and soviet work, the Central Committee is stepping up its attention to their party political training. It is important to improve the quality of training and to raise by every means the prestige of party-political education. Experience attests that students receive the very best training where the study process is closely linked to serious scientific work. Yet it must be noted that some higher party schools have slackened their attention toward the study of important questions of the party's activity and individual academy departments are losing their scientific positions. In scientific research we must develop more widely the collaboration between the party's higher educational institutions and the USSR Academy of Sciences and the higher school. The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences must attract the country's best scientific and creative forces and be the focus for scientific, ideological, and intellectual life.

The party's demand that science should address itself to life fully applies to the social sciences. The study and development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and the theory of scientific communism, and the mastering of the CPSU's very rich historical experience should be subordinated to the attainment of the party's main and ultimate goal -- building a communist society. A profound elaboration of the broad complex of questions connected with this is contained in the materials of last year's all-union scientific-practical conference on problems of ideological work. We must be constantly guided by them.

In conclusion, Ye.K. Ligachev dwelled on current affairs. They are all now subordinated to the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is now acquiring broad scope, and to the struggle to fulfill the 1985 national economic plan.

To reach the plan indicators in the time remaining before the end of the year, it will be necessary to mobilize all forces and reserves. The party is fully determined to do this and to ensure the required increase in production this year.

Returning once more to the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of scientific-technical progress, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed that the leitmotif of the report and the speeches delivered by those taking part was the idea of the need to act, to act resolutely. May these words, he said, become for you -- the graduates of the academy and all the country's higher party schools -- a farewell speech as you embark on practical work.

N.D. Filippov, M. Khaki, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences L.I. Abalkin spoke on behalf of the academy students, postgraduates, and teachers.

Those taking part in the ceremonial meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS VOROTNIKOV MORDOVIA, PENZA VISIT

PM021226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Mordovian ASSR and Penza Oblast"]

[Text] From 24 to 27 June Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was visiting the Mordovian ASSR and Penza Oblast. He visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction projects, trade enterprises, health care and educational establishments and institutions of learning. He familiarized himself with progress in the implementation of socioeconomic and cultural development programs and the prospects for further national economic transformations in the autonomous republic and the oblast. Comrade Vorotnikov acquainted himself with the organization of feed procurement and the condition of areas sown to grain and other crops.

During talks with rayon leaders, specialists, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz woekers he inquired about progress in the introduction of intensive and industrial techniques of agricultural crop cultivation and the achievements of advanced practice and scientific and technical progress. Special attention was drawn to providing stockraising with enough high-quality feed and improving cooperation between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their rayon agro-industrial association partners. The need to introduce the collective contract everywhere and enhance the role of autonomous financing in agricultural production was stressed. V.I. Vorotnikov paid great attention to land reclamation problems and to making more rational use of each reclaimed hectare. During meetings and conversations with agricultural workers he inquired about progress in the social transformation of villages and their comprehensive provision with new buildings and the creation of stable labor collectives at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing the integral process team and autonomous financing and improving output quality were touched on during conversations with enterprise leaders, engineering and technical personnel, team leaders, and workers at the "Svetotekhnika" association plant in Saransk, a computer plant in Penza and the Ruzayevskaya knitwear factory in the Mordovian ASSR. The production unit leaders shared their experience of enterprise modernization and cooperation with partners.

At the party obkoms Comrade Vorotnikov had meetings with members of the bureaus of the CPSU obkoms and with the party, administrative and economic aktiv. Stemming from the directives drawn up at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on matters relating to an aceleration of scientific and technological progress, emphasis was placed on the urgent importance of a radical restructuring of methods for managing the economy and its transfer on to the path of intensive development on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, a profound search for reserves and a raising of discipline and responsibility in all areas of work. It was noted how important it is to immediately achieve higher production rates, improve output quality, and sharply reduce costs and losses.

In preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress, labor collectives in industry and agriculture are called on to make bolder and more extensive use of the latest technology and automation facilities, advanced experience, and progressive methods of labor organization. Such an approach will help to ensure the fulfillment of the targets for the final year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

It is important to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets by every labor collective in industrial sectors, organize efficient work in agriculture, and gather and store the entire cultivated crop. Mention was made of the urgent tasks of expanding the construction of good-quality housing for working people, improving sociocultural and every day conditions, supplying the population with food and consumer goods, and developing the services sphere.

At Saransk and Penza Comrade Vorotnikov laid flowers at monuments to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and memorials in honor of servicemen who died during the Great Patriotic War years. He visited the republican museum of fine arts and the state Lermontov Museum preserve at Tarkhany.

During his trip around the Mordovian ASSR and Penza Oblast V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied by A.I. Berezin, first secretary of the Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers; G.V. Myasnikov, secretary of the Penza CPSU Obkom; and V.K. Doroshenko, chairman of the oblispolkom.

PROCURATOR GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON ACTIVITIES

LD031356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Interview with Deputy Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR, by Irina Starchukova on Rekunkov's report to Supreme Soviet on the USSR procuracy's activity; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Starchukova] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, why was it necessary to discuss this report at the session of the Supreme Soviet?

[Rekunkov] The USSR procurator general's report on the activity of the procuracy bodies at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is quite a normal phenomena and it is based on the USSR Constitution and regulations about the activity of the Supreme Soviet. The activity of the procuracy bodies is fairly multifaceted. Its main aim is the defense of the social system from all sorts of encroachments, defense of socialist property, sociopolitical, property and personal rights of citizens.

A major part of the procuracy activity is devoted to monitoring the observance of the law and state discipline in economic relations. The struggle against mismanagement and production of poor quality goods, distortions and false statistics in state accounts, and preservation of socialist property is the paramount duty of the bodies of procuracy. Great attention is paid to nature preservation issues, observance of labor and housing laws and citizens' social security. One of the most important duties of the procuracy is the examination of letters, applications and complaints from working people. More of these letters are now checked locally and this makes it possible to carry out measures on strengthening laws and defending rights and legitimate interests of working people more efficiently.

[Starchukova] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, why was this issue discussed precisely now -- the issue of procuracy monitoring the observance of the law requirements?

[Rekunkov] This issue was on the agenda of the USSR Supreme Soviet also because discipline, organization and order acquire special importance for our society and the state. Strengthening law, strengthening law and order are the object of the procuracy bodies' work, together with other state and legal bodies. This acquires a paramount importance for us because it is connected with the successes of our national economy, with successful fulfillment of plans mapped out by the party, and with the tasks which were set to accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of accelerating scientific and technological progress.

[Starchukova] The session has adopted decisions on this issue. What do they contribute to work practice that is new?

[Rekunkov] The main thing, this decision stresses, is the improvement in the entire activity of the state bodies, enhancing their efficiency in the interests of more rapid, accelerated development of our country's economy and therefore improving people's material well-being and therefore strengthening law in the sphere of labor and housing rights of our Soviet citizens.

[Starchukova] Thank you.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON USSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM

PM041034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum has been held. Opening the session, V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, dwelt on the judiciary's tasks in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

In particular, the correct application of legislation stimulating scientific and technical creativity and ensuring the judicial defense of the rights of inventors and rationalizers is of special importance. It is also necessary to study and generalize the practical application of patent legislation. Judicial activity with regard to cases of the manufacture of low-quality output, overreporting, and mismanagement is of great importancd with regard to the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

Cases of embezzlement of socialist property demand special attention. These crimes can be a serious hindrance to the resolution of the main economic tasks, particularly the implementation of the food program.

This year the USSR Supreme Court plenum must discuss the practice of the application by the courts of legislation regulating the purchase of agricultural products from kolkhozes and judicial practice on cases of embezzlement, violations of safety equipment rules, and certain other categories of cases directly linked with the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted important resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The courts are now faced with the task of strictly observing the new legislation.

On the basis of the report by A.M. Filatov, chairman of the court's collegium for criminal cases, the plenum examined the question of the practice of the application of legislation by the courts in cases of overreporting and distorted reporting on plan fulfillment. The antistate practice of overreporting and other distorted reporting disinforms economic and plan organs and complicates the rational distribution of material, financial, and labor resources; socialist property is embezzled, bribery and other abuses take place, and mismanagment is covered up by means of window dressing.

The plenum drew the attention of the union republics' supreme courts to the need to step up supervision of courts' observance of the legislation on responsibiltiy for these crimes and particularly of the institution of the proceedings laid down in law against not only those directly guilty of the overreporting, but also all other persons involved in the offense. For instance, officials from higher organizations who force those responsible for submitting reports to the state in the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction to commit acts of overreporting or other distorted reporting bear criminal responsibility as the organizers of these crimes.

The courts were instructed that in determining criminal penalties they must discuss the question of additionally punishing culprits by depriving them of the right to occupy certain posts or conduct certain activity and ensuring the full reimbursement of the losses caused by the unjustified allocation and payment of wages or bonuses, the writing off of raw and other materials and fuel, and other losses caused by overreporting. The plenum drew attention to the importance of revealing the causes and conditions conducive to acts of overreporting.

On the basis of the report by P. Ya. Trubnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, the plenum discussed the practice of the examination by courts of cases regarding the establishment of legally significant facts, that is, facts governing the acquisition, alteration, or termination of the personal or property rights of citizens or organizations. By issuing rulings on these cases the courts promote the implementation of citizens' rights to material support in old age upon the loss of the breadwinner and in the event of total or partial loss of the ability to work, personal property rights, hereditary rights, and other rights and interests protected in law and arising out of marriage, family, work, and other relationships.

A court ruling on the establishment of legally significant facts is binding on organs registering such facts or formalizing rights stemming from the facts established by the courts.

A ruling on the establishment of a fact subject to registration at registry office organs or other organs does not replace the documents submitted by these organs but merely serves as a basis for obtaining the aforesaid documents.

The practice of courts' use of suspended sentences was discussed on the basis of the report of R.K. Brize, member of the USSR Supreme Court. This measure of influence makes it possible to correct and reeducate people sentenced for the first time to a term of imprisonment of less that 3 years without isolation from society and under conditions whereby their behavior is monitored by internal affairs organs, and in the case of minors by commissions for minors' affairs. Labor collectives or individuals may also supervise convicted offenders and conduct educational work with them. It was explained that under the law the suspension of a sentence may be revoked if the convicted offender commits violations of public order or labor discipline attesting to a reluctance to follow the path of correction.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum heard a report from V.I. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court collegium for civil cases, on the examination of petitions and protests against rulings of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Maritime Arbitration Commission, which are implemented in accordance with Article 26 of the Law on the USSR Supreme Court and Article 13 of the statute on the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Maritime Arbitration Commission.

The plenum also examined protests from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR procurator general on criminal cases.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, and B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, took part in the plenum's work.

CENTRAL ASIA, CAUCASUS HARVESTING REPORTED

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[Report by "commentator" Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Text] We can today already speak of the beginning of mass-scale harvesting virtually throughout the whole of the northern Caucasus. At the same time it has turned out that it has not progressed as it usually does from north to south in this region, but has begun virtually everywhere, both in the Kuban, in the south of Rostov Oblast, and in the autonomous republics of the northern Caucasus. At the moment the average yield on fields where harvesting is in progress is not high. This is understandable as harvesting is mainly going on where the sown crops were affected by the spring drought. The special methods of double swathing and laying the swathe across the wheel spans are being used in order to gather in the harvest entirely without losses, which is not easy when the stalks are short.

Harvesting is continuing in the republics of Central Asia. Farmers of Turkmenia have already completed the threshing of winter grain crops. True the areas sown to these crops in the republic are relatively small. It must be said that in many farms of Central Asia, as well as in Azerbaijan where the sown crops have already been harvested on more than 300,000 hectares, the harvest this year is, according to specialists' assessment, not bad.

Collective and state farms of the Ukraine and Moldavia are beginning the harvesting. Thus, winter barley has ripened in Crimea Oblast. This crop is being harvested in Odessa and in neighboring Kherson and Nikolayev Oblasts. In Donetsk Oblast machine operators are threshing peas.

The grain crops harvest has now been gathered on a little more than 1 million hectares nationwide. This is only 1 percent of all grain crops sown in our country. Thus the main harvesting still lies ahead.